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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE BATTLE OF TEL-EL-KEBIR: FIRST IN THE FRAY.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 30th ult., at 34, Curzon-street, Mayfair, the Hon. Mrs. John Langham Reed, of a son.

On the 2nd inst., at Preston Hall, Aylesford, Kent, the wife of Henry A. Brassey, Esq., M.P., of a son.

On the 2nd inst., at 13, Montagu-place, Bryanston-square, Countess Waldegrave, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th ult., at St. Luke's, Camden-road, by the Rev. C. H. Andrews, Thomas Stafford Hazen, of 4, Addison-road, Bedford Park, Chiswick, W., to Clara, second daughter of Alban Thomas, Esq., of 43, Rochester-road, Camden-road, N.W.

On the 21st ult., at St. Margaret's Church, Altrincham, Dunham Massey, Cheshire, by the Rev. Thomas Williams, Rector of Aston Clinton, Herts, cousin of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. H. Gascoigne, of Dunham Massey, Lewis Thomas Reece, son of the late Richard Lewis Reece, Esq., of Cardiff, to Lucie Anna Mitchell, daughter of John Mitchell, Esq., of Hurst Dale, Altrincham, Cheshire.

On the 28th inst., at the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Marylebone-road, by the Rev. Alfred White, the Lord de Freyne, to Marie Georgiana, only daughter of Richard Lamb, Esq., of 29, Great Cumberland-place, Hyde Park, W.

DEATHS.

On the 26th ult., at 8, Bentinck-terrace, N.W., Eric Thomas Baker, eldest son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Baker, K.C.B., and Augusta, Baroness Ruuth, of Sweden, aged 72.

On the 28th ult., at the residence of his brother, Dalkey, near Dublin, Dr. Richard Burke, late of Manila, aged 47 years.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

POSTAGE FOR FOREIGN PARTS THIS WEEK, OCTOBER 7, 1882.

The publication of the Thin Paper Edition of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS being for the present week suspended, subscribers will please to notice that copies of this Number forwarded abroad must be prepaid according to the following rates:—Two pence to Africa (West Coast of), Alexandria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, China (via United States), Constantinople, Denmark, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Holland, Italy, Jamaica, Mauritius, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America; and Three pence to China (via Brindisi) and India.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the date of publication.

THE BRIGHTON SEASON.

Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge. Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool Street.

Return Tickets to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets at cheap rates, available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton.

Cheap Half-Guinea First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Saturday from Victoria and London Bridge, available to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion. Cheap First-Class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday, from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., and London Bridge at 10.35 a.m.

Pullman Drawing-Room Cars between Victoria and Brighton. Through bookings to Brighton from principal Stations on the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts.

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A Morning Up and Evening Down Fast Train Every Weekday between London Bridge and West Brighton.

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Lighted by Electricity, and fitted with the Westinghouse Automatic Brake, now runs between Victoria and Brighton.

From VICTORIA, WEEKDAYS, at 10.0 a.m. and 3.50 p.m. From BRIGHTON, WEEKDAYS, at 12.0 p.m. and 5.45 p.m.

This new Train, specially constructed and elegantly fitted up by the Pullman Car Company, consists of four Cars, each over 65 ft. in length.

The Car "Bedroom" (Drawing-room) contains also a Ladies' Boudoir and Dressing-room.

The Car "Louise" (Parlour) contains also a separate compartment for a Private Party.

The Car "Victoria" contains a Buffet for Tea, Coffee, and other Light Refreshments, also a Newspaper Counter.

The Car "Maid" is appropriated for Smoking.

The whole Train is lighted by Electricity, the system being that of Edison's incandescent Lamps in connection with Faure's system of Accumulators.

Lavatories are provided in each Car, and a separate compartment for servants is also provided in one of the Cars.

The Staff attached to this Train consists of a Chief Conductor, Assistant Conductor, a Page Boy, and Two Guards.

There is Electrical Communication between the several Cars and the Conductors; a passenger travelling in any one of the Cars can therefore call the attention of the Conductor by pressing one of the small Electric discs.

There is a covered gangway communication between each Car, thereby enabling the Conductors to pass from Car to Car.

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Cheap Express Service every Weekday, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class. From Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. Pares—Single, 33s., 24s., 17s.; Return, 55s., 38s., 30s.

Powerful Paddle-steamers with excellent Cabins, &c. Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

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TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.

(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—Seaside.—Two Months, Fortnightly, and Friday or Saturday to Monday (first, second, and third class).

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THEATRE MONTE CARLO, from JAN. 15 to MARCH 15, 1883.

LYRICAL REPRESENTATIONS (French). LES NOCES DE FIGARO. LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL. FAUST. VIOLETTA. MIGNON. GALATHEE. LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE. LA FILLE DU REGIMENT. LE DOMINO NOIR. LES DRAGONS DE VILLARS.

ARTISTS ENGAGED. Madame VAN ZANIT. Madame HELLERON. Madame HANAN. Madame ENGALLY. Madame FRAUDIN. Madame MANSOUR. Madame STUAIDA. Monsieur MAUREL. Monsieur TALAZA. Monsieur DUFICHIE. Monsieur PLANCON.

MADAME CHRISTINE NILSSON and Mr. SIMS REEVES' BENEFIT CONCERT, ROYAL ALBERT HALL, THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, OCT. 12, at Eight o'clock, this being positively the last appearance of Madame Christine Nilsson previous to her departure for America.

Artists:—Madame Christine Nilsson, Miss Clements, Miss Spencer Jones, and Madame Treilli; Mr. Sanley, Mr. Herbert Reeves, Mr. Barrington Foot, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Mr. Sidney Taylor. The full Military Band of the 2nd Life Guards, under the direction of Mr. W. Winterbottom (by permission of the commanding officer). Boxes, Two to Five guineas; Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s., 4s., 2s.; and 5000 admissions, 1s., at Royal Albert Hall, usual Agents, and Austin's Office, St. James's Hall.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, St. James's Hall. FIRST CONCERT ON MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 16.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, St. James's Hall. ON MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 16, Madame Norman-Neruda, MM. L. Ries, Hollander, Zerbin, and Patti will appear. Pianoforte, Mlle. Janotha, Vocalist, Miss Carlotta Elliot. Sofa Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s., at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, St. James's Hall. FIRST CONCERT OF THE SEASON ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 21, when Madame Norman-Neruda, MM. L. Ries, Hollander, and Patti will perform. Pianoforte, Mlle. Janotha, Vocalist, Mr. Sanley; Accompanist, Mr. Zerbin. Sofa Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s., at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place (Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain). WILL REOPEN for the Autumn Season Monday Evening, OCT. 9, with NOBODY'S FAULT, by Arthur Law and Hamilton Clarke; and Mr. Corney Grain's Musical Sketch, SMALL AND EARLY. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. Booking Office now open from 10 to 6. No fees.

WILL BE PUBLISHED OCT 16, PRICE ONE SHILLING, THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1883,

SIX COLOURED PICTURES, THREE BY F. DE NECK AND THREE BY F. S. WALKER, PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS' CHROMATIC PROCESS; TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS; DIAGRAMS OF THE DURATION OF MOONLIGHT; ASTROMOMICAL SYMBOLS AND REMARKABLE PHENOMENA;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers, Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1882; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty-nine years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The ILLUSTRATED ALMANACK is inclosed in an elegant cover, printed in colours by the same process as the COLOURED PLATES, and forms a useful and pleasing ornament to the drawing-room table.

THE SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 138, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and News-vendors.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE TETRATORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

LYCEUM.—Morning Performance and Last Representation of ROMEO AND JULIET, TO-DAY, at Two o'clock.—Romeo, Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Stirling. On Wednesday next, Oct. 11, at a Quarter to Eight o'clock—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1882.

The Egyptians, who were so paralysed by the quickness of Sir Garnet Wolseley's military movements, are equally amazed at the energy of organisation displayed by their British conquerors. Barely three weeks after the overthrow at Tel-el-Kebir—which the detailed accounts coming in show to have been such a surprise as would have been impossible to any thoroughly-trained European army—the work of reorganisation and the trial of the rebel leaders have commenced. Of the fine little army of 18,000 men, reviewed last Saturday before the Khedive at Cairo, the most complete and imposing that this country has been able to muster of late years, the regiments to return home have already been told off. The cost of the 10,000 troops that remain will be a heavy drain upon the Egyptian exchequer, till Baker Pasha is able to organise an adequate defensive force. From that general armie and army—for both it appears are considered necessary by Tewfik's Ministers—natives are to be excluded. The first is to be composed of Albanians; the second of Mohammedans outside the dominions of the Sultan—possibly from India. It is agreed that, under present circumstances, Egyptians cannot be trusted. And yet there are grave objections of another kind to the employment of foreign mercenaries. Time, patience, and wisdom will be needed to build up Egypt afresh; but, as the onerous task has fallen to the lot of those who find no difficulty in ruling our Eastern Empire, it will probably be successfully completed, if the influence of the Sultan can be excluded, and the evils arising out of the general unpopularity of the Khedive can be overcome. The assurance of lasting peace, and an administration strong, equitable, and economical will satisfy the tractable subjects of Tewfik Pasha, and soon efface the traces of Arabi's rebellion in a country so prolific of natural resources.

There are few signs of impatience on the part of those European Powers that can claim to be informed of the policy of England. The somewhat vehement demands of the organs of Gambetta for a restoration of the Joint Control in Egypt reflect rather the wishes of interested financiers than of the French people, and are now very feebly pressed. Statesmen who are bent on abrogating the capitulations which restrict French supremacy in Tunis cannot consistently advocate a return to the dual system in Egypt. In prospect, apparently, of being excluded from the valley of the Nile, the commercial enterprise of our neighbours is being directed to the countries that border on the Congo, and the possibility of setting up a protectorate over the fertile island of Madagascar. There is little doubt that the restraining influence of Germany will tell for much in the solution of the Egyptian problem. Prince Bismarck, who indirectly favoured the exclusive intervention of England to put down Arabi's rebellion, would fain leave England to complete her task; and his newspaper organs are not only forward in applauding the sagacity and disinterestedness of our Government, but they urge the importance of drawing closer the ties between the two nations. Such overtures are more embarrassing than flattering. Germany and England have many interests in common, and few temptations to international rivalry. But we have no desire to give umbrage to France, nor to weaken friendly relations with a Power with whom a cordial understanding has been a cherished tradition and is still eminently desirable. It would be an unwise policy for the British Government to become entangled with countries that maintain an armed truce which may before long precipitate a deadly conflict.

Since the rising of Parliament, soon, alas! to reassemble after its brief recess, there has been a succession of assemblies whose common aim is to enlighten, reform, or regenerate the population of these realms. To the British

Association at Southampton succeeded the Social Science Congress at Nottingham and the Trades Union Congress at Manchester. The Sanitary Reformers followed suit at Newcastle; and the present week is sacred to ecclesiastical gatherings, the chief of which is the Church Congress. The British people are in turn overwhelmed with good advice, or bewildered by profound problems. We would not disparage these remarkable autumnal institutions. If we cannot mentally digest all the good things provided for us by our scientific, social, and theological instructors, much is, we doubt not, assimilated. They augment the sum of our knowledge, and tends to refine and elevate the individual and national character. If Dr. Richardson's ideal of social life is at present unattainable, his zealous advocacy of sanitary science stimulates inquiry, quickens the sense of responsibility, and helps to accelerate reforms. When he tells us that perfect cleanliness would entirely banish disease, he states in an exaggerated form a truth that concerns us all. When venerable divines illustrate, as at the Derby Congress, the need of vivid Christian faith to give vitality, beauty, and completeness to human existence, they usefully supplement the hard facts science requires us to accept, but which do not satisfy the cravings of the soul. At all events, more profit is to be gained by the discriminating public out of the teachings of these peripatetic Parliaments than will probably accrue from the wrangles, political strifes, and dreary iterations that are likely to mark the proceedings of the august Assembly which is fated to resume its sittings on the 24th of this month.

All of them, from the "mother of Parliaments" downwards, stand in need of more of that "spirit of lucidity," on the importance of which Mr. Matthew Arnold the other day expatiated with his usual artistic grace in his address at the opening of the autumn session of Liverpool University College. That accomplished critic and author—shall we add, philosopher?—has, like the late Lord Beaconsfield, the faculty of inventing phrases which, if not pregnant with profound meaning, catch the public ear. The "sweetness and light" of the one is as familiar as "the men of light and leading" of the other. Mr. Arnold, if not, as Lord Derby certifies, "a really original thinker," has undoubtedly "left his mark on the intellectual life of the country." No man has pointed out with more persistency and effect the shortcomings of middle class education, or assailed with keener sarcasm the Philistinism of the age, or more felicitously illustrated the intellectual aspect of the subjects he has dealt with. Perhaps, however, he is afflicted with the one-sidedness of people who, to borrow Lord Derby's language, "though they see a part of a great question do not see the whole of it," and are apt to dogmatise. With such men definitions are, for the above reason, illusory, if not dangerous. In his epigrammatic way, Mr. Matthew Arnold remarked that the great want of the French was morality; that the great want of the Germans was civil courage; and that our own great want was lucidity—that is, "the perception of the want of truth and validness in notions long current, the perception that they are no longer possible, that their time is finished, and they can serve us no more." This is pure negation. "What next, and next?" When Mr. Arnold can lucidly explain what follows, it will be easier to weigh the value of his definition. In some matters caution, or, as Lord Derby puts it, "intellectual modesty," becomes a virtue. Better too much tenacity in holding time-honoured "notions," than drifting into space without guidance.

There was a time when great curiosity was expressed as to the interior of a trades union. Such organisations, almost every one is ready to allow, have now nothing to conceal. They are legitimate combinations with, as we have lately seen, a legitimate and somewhat prosaic programme. An unexpected light has been cast upon that thing of mystery—an Irish secret society, which realises all that Mr. Trench has with graphic pen described in his "Disturbed Ireland." The revelations of skulking crime made before the Dublin Special Commission with so exemplary a result have been supplemented by the agency of an informer at Armagh, who has cast a lurid light on the inner life of the Irish Patriotic Brotherhood—a ring of conspirators at Crossmaglen, whose object was to assassinate landlords, agents, stipendiary magistrates, and policemen; and whose "jobs" in the way of murder were methodically arranged, liberally paid for, and duly recorded. The appalling story told before the Petty Sessions at Armagh will no doubt be amplified on the trial of the ten men who have been committed on a charge of treason-felony. For the present it may suffice to say that the Crimes Prevention Act is being worked with salutary effect, and with a certainty that will ere long check the popular sympathy with moonlight murderers, some of whom have paid the penalty of their misdeeds. It has already, to a great extent, put a stop to outrages. Mr. Forster's Act of last year has expired; and all "suspects" have now been liberated, except such, including some of the Armagh gang, as have been rearrested. But the Executive have now in their hands a machinery which amply suffices to track and punish criminals and to mulct those who sympathise with and protect them in pecuniary imposts. Thus murder and outrage have become a costly indulgence.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

It is really too bad of Mr. Matthew Arnold. That ripe scholar, accomplished essayist, melodious poet, and experienced Lay Inspector of Schools ought really to have known better. We were getting on so nicely. Arabi "busted up"; Irish outrages exhibiting some slight symptoms of diminution; the harvest not an entire failure; the famine in Iceland turning out to have been a good deal exaggerated; the cholera scare dispelled; the whitewashing, painting, scrubbing, varnishing, and carpet-beating finished at most of the clubs in clubland; the theatres reopening; "Romeo and Juliet" re-flourishing at the Lyceum; "The Overland Route" promised at the Haymarket; those terribly loquacious congresses nearly at the end of the tether of their talk; *Longman's Magazine* advertised; the weather not so very bad; and the *St. James's Gazette* tolerably tranquil touching the hideous crimes committed by Mr. Gladstone when he was an infant in arms: everything was looking up and offering a prospect for a nice quiet autumn, when Mr. Matthew Arnold came down on society, metaphorically speaking, "like a hundred of bricks." In a capital speech at Liverpool he has asserted that the chief short-coming of the French is their lack of morality; that the most grievous drawback of the Germans is their want of civil courage, and that our own most conspicuous failing is a want of "lucidity."

It is not for me, wretchedest of "Philistines," to attempt to interpret the Arnoldian oracle; but its utterance reminds me of a little story I once heard from my excellent friend the late Mr. George Riggs, banker, of Washington, in the District of Columbia, U.S.A. Many years ago, Mr. Riggs informed me, there lived in the Federal Capital a somewhat eccentric lady who wrote a novel entitled "What is Gentility?" The book caused some stir in Washington society, and was freely animadverted upon. The lady happened to be in the habit of riding about in a wonderful old ramshackle shandrydan of a carriage with an exaggerated hood and preposterous wheels; and one morning it was found that some malicious wag had chalked on the back of the crazy vehicle the disrespectful words, "*This is Gentility.*" Now, it would be unpardonably rude to chalk anything on Mr. Matthew Arnold; still, one might be allowed to affix to him the mental *graffito*, "This is Lucidity."

Mem.: Did you ever try Sir Isaac Newton's experiment for producing a state of lucidity? Here it is—

If a piece of white paper, or a white cloth, or the end of one's finger be held at the distance of about a quarter of an inch or half an inch from that part of the glass where it is most in motion, the electric vapour which is excited by the friction of the glass against the hand will, by dashing against the white paper, cloth, or finger, be put into such agitation as to emit light, and make the white paper, cloth, or finger appear *lucid* like a glow-worm.

The worst of it is that, Mr. Arnold having spoken, a whole host of culture-sophists are rushing into the field. A terrible personage seems to be a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who signs himself "K. P.," and who, remarking that the Oracle of Manchester had cited Martin Luther as "an example of lucidity," proceeds to call Dr. Martin "the Cleon of Wittenburg." But which Cleon? The Athenian tanner who turned professional talker and soldier? The Sculptor of Sicily? The poet who wrote about the Argonauts; the Magnesian soothsayer, or the Sicilian flatterer of Alexander? There has been but one Dr. Martin Luther; but there were many Cleons.

"Luther and his movement," according to "K. P." of the *Pall Mall*, "destroyed all art, all literature, all commerce (if that be of importance), and all true religiosity." Of the effect of "Luther and his movement" on commerce, the students of Adam Smith, Ricardo, and McCulloch may be the best judges. Perhaps the latest (and best) authority on Free Trade, Mr. Augustus Mongredien, might be able to tell us something pertinent on the subject. It is, however, undeniable that the Reformation did seriously interfere with a notable "financering" operation on the part of the great banking firm of the Fuggers of Augsburg. That eminent house "farmed" the Papal indulgences which the Dominican monk Diezel or Tezel went about selling at the tariff of six ducats for polygamy, nine for perjury, eight for murder, and two for magic. I read in D'Aubigné's "History of the Reformation," Book iii. chap. i.:—

At last came what was the aim and end of the whole affair—the reckoning of the cash. For greater safety, the box had three keys: one was in the hands of Tezel; another in those of the cashier of the House of Fugger of Augsburg, to which this vast transaction had been intrusted; and the third was confided to the civil authority. When the proper time was come, the boxes were opened in the presence of a notary-public, and the whole contents were duly counted and registered.

Meanwhile, let us all try to be lucid. Mr. Matthew Arnold rarely makes a public deliverance without doing good of some kind or another; and his censure of English non-lucidity will, at all events, give thoughtful people something to talk about till Christmas, when, it is to be hoped, we shall have a very "lucid" transformation-scene indeed in the Drury-Lane pantomime.

Fraser's Magazine is defunct. The once famous Tory periodical has joined a multitude of magazines bearing the names of their publishers. "Bentley's," "Ainsworth's," "Tait's," "Sharpe's," "Orr's," "Colburn's," "Lackington's," "Ackermann's"—where are ye all? There is not the slightest reason why Mr. George Bentley should not call his bright and prosperous *Temple Bar*, *Bentley's Miscellany*; but, somehow, magazine titles have a tendency to die out, utterly, and to defy for a long term of years all efforts to revive them. There have been, as Sir David Brewster showed, "More Worlds than One"; but more than a century passed before Mr. Yates was able to establish a successful successor to that *World* in which Lord Chesterfield wrote.

I have before me the famous plate of "The Frasersians," republished (with all the other portrait sketches drawn by

Daniel Maclise for *Fraser's Magazine*) as "A Gallery of Illustrations Literary Characters, 1830—1838 (London: Chatto and Windus). Of the six-and-twenty "Fraserians" gathered round the publisher's hospitable board, with Dr. Maginn (Sir Morgan O'Doherty) in the chair, only one, the Rev. G. R. Gleig, author of the "Subaltern" (first published in *Blackwood*) and Chaplain General of the Forces survives. Mr. Gleig is eighty-six years of age. Among the eighty and odd isolated portraits of celebrities not one of the originals, so far as I can make out, is living now. Mr. S. C. Hall and John Baldwin Buckstone are among the latest departures. I suppose that 1838 is a terribly long time ago. And yet in that year our Queen was crowned, and among the spectators of that pageant (who were grown up and celebrated in '38) may have been the still living William J. Thoms, John Payne Collier, Mary Cowden Clarke, T. Sidney Cooper, R.A., and J. R. Herbert, R.A.

Mem.: The fact is, that the majority of the celebrities deemed worthy of portraiture by Maclise between 1830 and 1838 were elderly or middle-aged individuals. Among the "Fraserians" Southey, Coleridge, Sir Egerton Brydges, Galt, and Brewster had long passed maturity; and in the general gallery Talleyrand, Charles Lamb, Walter Scott, Croker, Isaac Disraeli, William Roscoe, Thomas Hill, William Cobbett, Francis Place, Sir John Soane, Edmund Lodge, and Sydney Smith were all old men. The "babies" of the Maclise gallery were Ainsworth, Thackeray, and D'Orsay.

I should very much like to have the invaluable opinion of Mr. Dion Boucicault on a handsome quarto volume which I have just seen, "The Actors' Art; a Practical Treatise on Stage Declamation, Public Speaking, and Deportment" (London: T. Pettitt and Co.), by M. Gustave Garcia, Professor of Singing and Declamation at the Royal Academy, the London Academy, and the Guildhall School of Music. This gentleman, a son of the famous musical professor Manuel Garcia, and a nephew of Madame Malibran Louis Viardot (Pauline Garcia, sister of the unsurpassed *Divs*), certainly writes on *connaissance de cause*. He discourses on the management of the voice; on the avoidance of awkwardness in the action of the arms and hands; on the expression of passions and feelings; on "gestures" and "making up"; and, in fine, on most things connected with the technical part of histrionic training. The book is very profusely and handsomely illustrated by Mr. A. Forestier. "The experience of many years," observes M. Garcia in his preface, "in teaching, acting, and singing, has convinced me that the latter, as well as the former art, can be taught, like grammar, by a series of rules." Yes, M. Garcia; but so likewise can the art of accurate verse-making be acquired by the diligent study of Thomas Hood the Younger's "Rules of Rhyme." *Mais après? Who was it that wrote—*

The merest boor that turns a clod
Can turn a verse, if duly taught;
'Tis only he inspired by God
Can plant within the verse a Thought.

I am not, I grieve to say, a believer in grammatical rules as an aid to proficiency in letters. I have been writing for the press ever since the days of my youth, and am now old; but I never had time to master even the rudiments of English grammar. That is why I laugh (inwardly) the *risus sardonius* when my correspondents "tackle" me on questions of grammar. I know nothing whatever about the science. Still, it is never too late to mend. Professor W. W. Skeat tells me that the Rev. Dr. Morris's "Elementary Lessons in Historical English Grammar" is so excellent a work that it is indispensable to earnest students of English. I will obtain Morris, and see whether I can make anything of him.

Stay. I have read one English grammar—Ben Jonson's, to wit. Hear Ben, quoting Sir Thomas More as an example of the use of the adverbs "more" and "most" added to the comparative and superlative degrees:—

Forasmuch as she saw the Cardinal *more readier* to depart than the remnant; for not only the high dignity of the civil magistrate, but the most basest handicrafts are holy when they are devoted to the honour of Heaven. Rare Ben quotes this passage with applause as "a certain kind of English Atticism or eloquent phrase of speech imitating the manner of the most ancientist and finest Grecians who, for more emphasis and vehemency's sake, used so to speak." But what would the critics say if I were to write that the Turks were "more readier" to help Arabi than to assist the English; or that the writer of an anonymous letter is about the "most basest" creature that it is possible to imagine?

What has his Highness the Khedive of Egypt done to the Sixth Bengal Cavalry, the Thirteenth Bengal Lancers, and the Madras Sappers, that those gallant and dusky warriors should "glare" at Tewfik Pasha? I read in a newspaper account of the grand review at Cairo that when the Lancers came up, "with fluttering red and blue pennons," there was a cry of "Look how they glare at the Khedive!" They had been ordered, it is stated, to fix "eyes left," and they not only fixed Tewfik as they passed, but kept their eyes on him over their shoulders after they had ridden by. As for the Madras Sappers, they are described as "grim and stern, flashing their eyes at the Khedive in a manner calculated to produce nightmare." This is from the *Times*. Unhappy Tewfik!

Mem.: I remember many years ago repairing to Wimbledon to hear a humorous lecture on the diversions of Margate, delivered by Mr. J. C. Parkinson, who has since become so celebrated as a collector of coins and medals—chiefly "dragon" sovereigns. Mr. Parkinson was describing one of the *habitués* of Margate who had acquired much local renown as a lady-killer. Being asked how he contrived to fascinate the fair sex to such an extent, he replied that he knew how to use his eyes, and that he "hawked them down." Meaning the ladies. Evidently the intention of the Bengal Lancers and the Madras Sappers was to "hawk" the Khedive "down." But what had the poor man done?

"A. W. T." (Winchester), noticing an "Echo" to the effect that a flask half-full of rum was found in the carriage of Napoleon I. on its capture after Waterloo, wishes to know what other articles were seized in the vehicle. He is himself the owner of a tortoise-shell snuff-box, with an enamelled lid, from which springs a little bird, which whistles three or four tunes. The snuff-box was purchased at Liverpool some years ago, and was said to have been seized in the before-mentioned carriage.

I find in a contemporary narrative of the "king-making victory"—"Clarke's History of the War" (1816)—that the following articles were found in the carriage on its capture by the Prussians:—viz., a desk with an inkstand, pens, and sealing-wax; two rifled pistols from the Versailles factory, and a double-barrelled pistol, all loaded; a great many wax-candles; a *nécessaire de voyage* full of elegant toilet articles in gold, silver, ivory, tortoise-shell, and mother-o'-pearl; some old Brown Windsor soap (slightly inconsistent with the provisions of the Berlin and Milan decrees!), and a mahogany liquor-case containing two bottles, one half-full of rum and the other empty, but which, from its odour, had probably held some sweet wine. There was also a musket ball flattened into a thin lead medal; a table service in gold and silver; a pair of red morocco slippers, a green velvet cap, a large silver watch and chain, and a saddle-cloth of crimson velvet, embroidered with gold, belonging to Jérôme Bonaparte. No mention is made of any snuff-box.

It is, nevertheless, not at all unlikely that such an article may have been found in Napoleon's carriage. Its "looting" by the Prussians was so sudden and so violent that large numbers of articles not enumerated in the above list may have disappeared. For example, the whole of the Emperor's wardrobe was stolen, as well as a superb diamond necklace given to him by the Princess Pauline Borghese.

An interesting First Napoleonic mem. comes to me in a letter from a lady (I have mislaid her valued communication and cannot call her initials to mind), who has something to say about an "animated game of chess" recently organised for the amusement of his parishioners by a kind-hearted country clergyman. My correspondent observes that in youth she had a French governess who had been a pupil at the great school established by the Emperor and King at Ecouen for the education and maintenance of the daughters of members of the Legion of Honour. Napoleon was very fond of visiting the school and of chatting with its directress, the admirable Madame Campan, who had educated his sister. On the occasion of one of these Imperial visits an "animated game of chess" was got up; the floor of one of the class-rooms being painted in chequers, and the girls suitably appressed as Kings, Queens, Bishops, Knights, &c. Caesar was so delighted with this converse to the "Krieg Spiel" that (Caesar like) he insisted on the game being played over again; but one of the girls fainted, which was "check" to the Emperor, and game Number Two went no further.

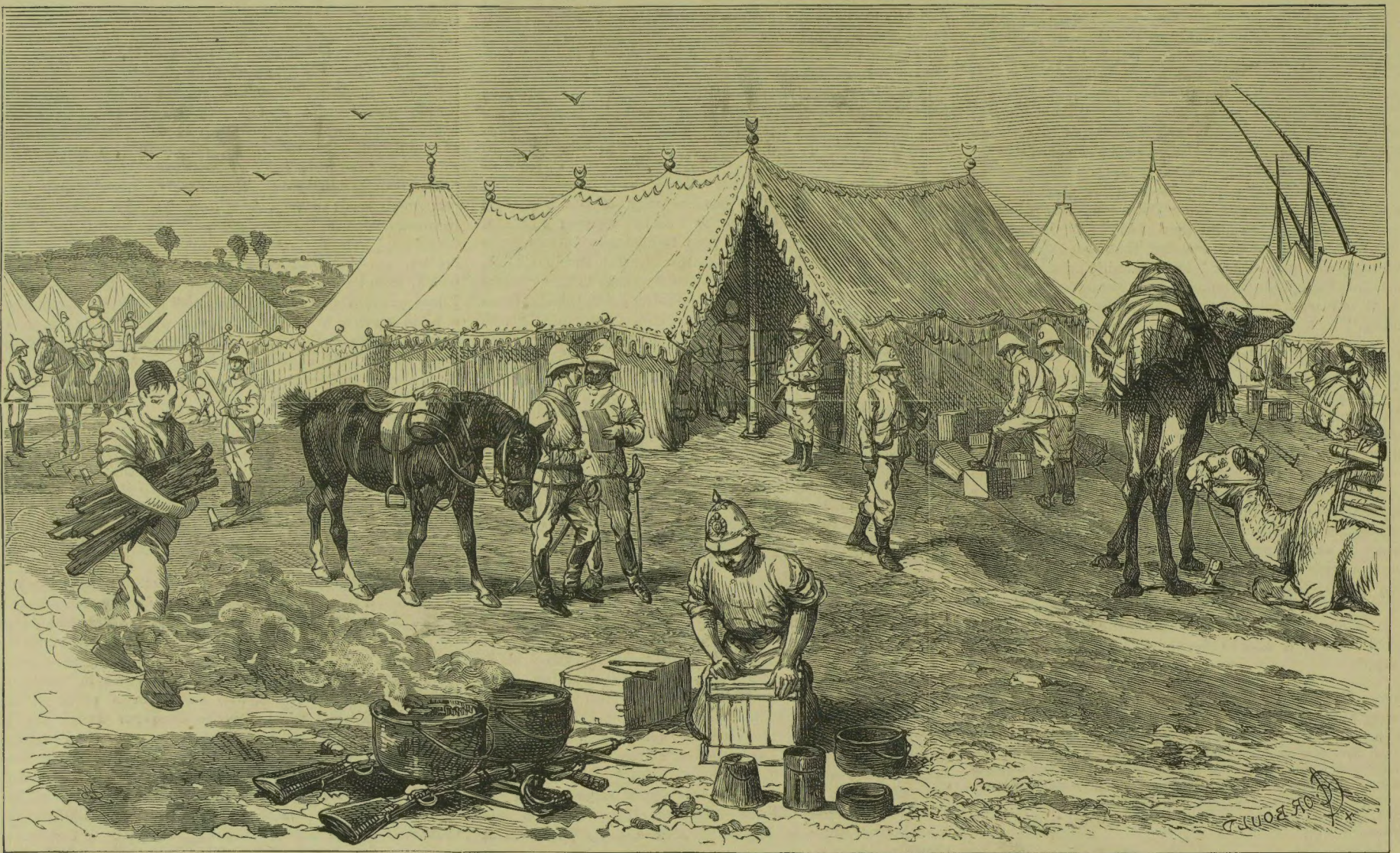
Not from any lady correspondent, but from another source, it is learned that Napoleon never visited Ecouen without bringing with him a mighty store of *bonbons* for the school-girls. This habit of sweetmeat-giving to young people he continued when he was a captive at St. Helena; and to know how he delighted in romping with and petting and giving "goodies" to children, one should read the delightful little book of Mrs. Abel, who was the daughter of Mr. Balcombe, the purveyor to Napoleon's household, and at whose house, "The Briars," the Exile resided until that horrible "barracoon," Longwood, could be made ready for his reception. I have ever been a fanatical admirer of this wonderful man. I suppose that he was a prodigious scoundrel, as probably Caesar, Alexander, and Hercules (there must have been a Hercules) were; but how was it that the domestic servants of Bonaparte all passionately loved him, and that children who had been brought up to hate and fear him as "Bogey," made friends with him so soon as they knew him, and delighted in his person and society? That may have been due to his "artfulness," you may urge. But he had certainly the art to make servants and children adore him.

The unveiling of the monumental tablet in memory of Michael William Balfe, erected in the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, will take place on the twentieth instant, the anniversary of his death, after evening service at Three p.m. That permission should have been granted to raise this tribute to the most tuneful of modern English composers reflects the highest credit on the Dean of Westminster; and to that Very Reverend cleric and the Chapter of the Abbey the warmest thanks of all friends of Balfe and all lovers of our national music are due. I have seen a photograph of the tablet, which is surmounted by an oval medallion portrait of the composer, in high relief. The inscription simply recites the dates and places of Balfe's birth and death, and that he was a Knight of the Legion of Honour of France and a Commander of the Order of Charles III. of Spain. In his own country he was not even a "Mus. Doc."

Will "G. A. S.," writes "A Student," "give his opinion as to the repudiation of Government debts in general, and that of the State of Virginia, U.S.A., in particular." Certainly not. Why should I propagate calumny. Repudiating Pennsylvania (so terribly mauled by the Rev. Sydney Smith) eventually paid her bonds; and as for the State of Virginia, there is no Repudiation there. There is only "Readjustment."

Seekers after the origin of the expression "Pouring oil on the troubled waters" are referred by numerous classical correspondents to Pliny's "Natural History," l. 2, c 103, and to the "Shipwreck" in the Colloquies of Erasmus. G. A. S.

THE WAR IN EGYPT: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



ARABI'S TENT IN THE CAMP AT TEL-EL-KEBIR, OCCUPIED BY GENERAL WILLIS AND STAFF.



ARABI PASHA AND TOULBA PASHA, PRISONERS IN THE ABBASSIEH BARRACKS, CAIRO.



THE BATTLE OF TEL-EL-KEBIR: PRISONERS OF WAR AFTER THE FIGHT.
SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

Our Illustrations published this week of the late war in Egypt, from sketches by Mr. Melton Prior and Mr. Schonberg, our Special Artists with the British Expedition, refer to the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir, on the 13th ult.; and to the scenes after that conflict, the wounded and dying in the field hospital, the Egyptian prisoners of war, and the handsome tent of Arabi Pasha, occupied by General Willis and his Staff; the subsequent occupation of Zagazig, which is a large town and railway junction, with cotton factories and other commercial establishments; and the interior of the room in the Abbassieh Barracks, at Cairo, where Arabi Pasha and Toulba Pasha were confined as prisoners of war, after their surrender to the British military authorities in that city. They have since been removed to the barracks adjoining the Abdin Palace, which overlooks the open square where the British troops were reviewed on Saturday last. The Khedive has issued three decrees, by the first of which a special Commission will be instituted for the prosecution of all acts of rebellion; the second institutes a court-martial at Cairo to try all cases which may be referred to it by the Special Commission; and the third provides for a similar court-martial at Alexandria to deal with all the cases from that city and Tintah. The courts are to be open, and all prisoners may be defended by counsel.

The Indian military contingent was reviewed by the Duke of Connaught and the Khedive on Monday morning, at the Abbassieh Palace, and by Sir Garnet Wolseley on the next day, previously to its leaving Egypt. A grand parade of all the troops was ordered for Thursday, upon the occasion of the Mohammedan religious ceremony and procession at the sending away of the Consecrated Carpet to the Shrine of Mecca. Sir Garnet Wolseley expects to be in London on the 23rd inst. The Guards will now come home immediately, with the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Teck. It is understood that the 10,000 British troops to remain in Egypt as an army of occupation will include the brigades under the command of Sir Evelyn Wood and Sir Archibald Alison. The Khedive, in honour of the British officers, gave a splendid entertainment on Monday night, with illuminations of the banks of the Nile and boats on that river, and with other fireworks. The commanding officers will also be presented with swords of honour.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH ARMY AT CAIRO.

On Saturday last, in the open square fronting the Abdin Palace at Cairo, a grand review of the army under the command of General Sir Garnet Wolseley was held in the presence of the Khedive of Egypt, and of an immense assembly of spectators. We have a description of the scene, but must wait another week for our Artist's Illustrations. The square is not so large as the space properly required for such a display. The Palace occupies the whole of the east side, throwing out wings right and left, which form half of the north and south sides. The Palace itself was crowded, not only at every window, but on the roof. The Viceroy's wife, who had shared her husband's dangers at Alexandria, was watching with her children from the harem. The streets were lined with curious but apathetic natives. Facing the Palace was a temporary stand, surmounted by the British Royal Standard, in the centre compartment of which were the Khedive in uniform, wearing the Star of India, all the Ministers, Sherif Pasha with the same decoration, Riaz Pasha with the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Sir Beauchamp Seymour with the sash of the Osmanieh just appearing through his uniform, the Sheikh El-Azhar, the Sheikh Saddat, and other loyal Ulama with golden turbans; Sir E. Malet, with the Staff; and representatives of the other five great Powers and Sweden, all in uniform. Two wings of the stand were appropriated to 500 chosen guests, chiefly European. Before the stand floated the union-jack as saluting-point, and by its side was Sir Garnet Wolseley, mounted on a bay charger, with General Sir John Adye on his left, and Aide-de-Camp Captain Wardrop on his right. Precisely at four the Royal Horse Artillery appeared from the south of the square, and, to the tune "We'll may the keel row," played by the band, the 2nd Brigade trotted past, followed quickly by General Drury Lowe, with the Household Cavalry and the 4th and 7th Dragoons, with drawn sabres glittering in the sun, and by the Mounted Infantry. The effect was heightened when the Indian Cavalry, on their restive Arabs, with difficulty restrained from breaking into a gallop, rode past. First came the Punjabis, in their sombre uniform; then followed the 6th Bengal Cavalry and the 13th Bengal Lancers, with fluttering red and blue pennons. "Look how they glare at the Khedive," said some one. They had been ordered to pass "eyes left," and the conscientious manner in which they obeyed orders, not only fixing Tewfik as they passed, but keeping their eyes on him over their shoulders even after they had passed, justified the expression. The heavy Field Artillery brought up the rear of this division, consisting of 4320 horses and sixty guns. They took twenty minutes to pass at a brisk trot. Without a moment's intermission was heard the steady tramp of the Naval Brigade, some 350 strong, led by Captains Fitzroy and Henderson, and Lieutenant Poore, which elicited the first cheer of "Bravo, bluejackets." Their adaptability and good-humoured willingness for every sort of work have earned them golden opinions; and it was a merited compliment paid by Sir Garnet Wolseley to place them and the Royal Marine Artillery between two arms of the sister service. The Garrison Artillery and the Engineer companies followed. A change of the band to "The British Grenadiers" prepared us for the appearance of the 1st Brigade, with the Duke of Connaught at their head. The Guards, Grenadiers, Scots, and Coldstreams, marched as they always march. The Duke left the Brigade, rode to the staff, saluted the Khedive, and took his place beside the Commander-in-Chief and Divisional General Willis. Graham's Brigade followed next, two battalions of the Royal Irish, dressed in new khaki uniforms, which have only arrived after the necessity for them has ended. Then came the York and Lancaster and Irish Fusiliers in red, the officers of the latter with mourning crape round their arms, in compliment to the late Colonel Beasley. The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry followed them, with the Post-Office Corps and the Marine Battalion, whose red tunics were set off by their snow-white trousers. These regiments brought up the rear of the First Division at ten minutes to five. General Willis saluted and followed his division. Next came the division commanded by General Sir E. B. Hamley, who led past a company of Engineers, attended by a very small dog keeping step and executing manoeuvres with all the precision of an old campaigner. The band stopped, pipes and drums were heard, and the appearance of a one-armed general, conspicuous by his inability to salute otherwise than by a graceful bow, announced the arrival of Sir A. Alison and the Highland Brigade. The General, who wore a sprig of native heather in his helmet, enjoys much popularity, and so do the Highlanders. The second cheer of the day was accorded to the Black Watch, easily distinguishable by their red plumes, and led by Colonel Macpherson, also sporting the heather. The

Gordon Highlanders followed, some companies without officers, telling a melancholy tale; then the Cameron Highlanders and the 2nd Highland Light Infantry, whose perfect marching was conspicuous where all did well. Next came Sir Evelyn Wood, followed by his brigade, the Sussex, Shropshire, and Staffordshire Regiments and the King's Royal Rifle Corps, completing the Second Division, at twenty minutes past five. The Indian Division alone remained. General Macpherson passed and took up his place at the saluting-point. First came a mountain battery. The train of mules with their formidable load excited general interest; then followed the Madras Sappers. The English and native bands joined and played in unison "Blue Bonnets over the Border," as the Seaforth Highlanders, attached to this division, every man with two or more medals, the heroes of the march to Candahar, marched past as English soldiers do. The 7th Native Infantry carried past their colours fluttering in the wind, then another regiment of Punjabis, and, last, the black and red uniformed Beloochis, followed by jabbering bheesties, or water-carriers, gesticulating and pointing out the Khedive to each other. The entire march-past took exactly one hour and a half. There were in all 781 officers, 17,266 men, 4320 horses, and 60 guns. Sir Garnet Wolseley rode up to the Khedive, who shook hands with him and the Duke of Connaught, expressing his appreciation of the magnificent bearing and appearance of the troops.

MUSIC.

The Covent Garden Promenade Concerts are still the principal performances by which London music is sustained until the resumption of the Autumn and Winter Serial Concerts elsewhere. The Royal Italian Opera-House—where the Promenade Concerts take place—continues to be well attended, and will doubtless be so until the end of the series, which will soon be approaching. Last week's Classical night comprised effective performances of the great "Leonora" overture of Beethoven, and the Scotch symphony of Mendelssohn; the clever violin playing of Miss A. Ward in Maurer's concertante for four violins—Messrs. Parfitt, Crook, and B. Carrodus having been the young lady's associates—Mr. Cliffe's rendering of several movements from Joachim Raff's Pianoforte "Suite" (Op. 200), and the execution by orchestra and military band of an exaggerated and distorted arrangement of Haydn's variations on his own Austrian Hymn. The vocalists were Miss Ella Lemmens, Madame Fasset, and Mr. Burgon, the ladies' performances having been the most commendable, notwithstanding the indisposition of the first named. The second part of the programme was entirely miscellaneous. A concert of extra attractiveness was provided for the benefit of Mr. A. G. Crowe, the conductor, on Saturday evening.

This month will bring a return of musical activity in London, the earliest sign of which will be the grand concert at the Royal Albert Hall, on Thursday evening next, for the benefit of Madame Christine Nilsson and Mr. Sims Reeves, these and other eminent artists co-operating in an attractive programme. On October 14 the Crystal Palace concerts will be resumed, the Monday Popular Concerts following the week after. The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society will open its twelfth season on Nov. 1 with the earliest metropolitan performance of M. Gounod's new oratorio, "The Redemption," three of the principal vocalists—Madame Albani, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley—being the same as at the first production of the work at the Birmingham Festival in August last. The society now referred to will give nine more concerts, on Nov. 22, Dec. 13, Jan. 1 and 17, Feb. 7 and 21, March 14 and 23, and April 11.

At the ballot on Tuesday for seats at the Bristol Musical Festival, it was announced that the applications for seats were unprecedented. At the ballot before the last festival the number of secured seats applied for was 5798, now it is 8390. The tickets for "The Redemption" are all sold.

Madame Christine Nilsson and Mr. Sims Reeves give at the Royal Albert Hall, on Thursday evening next, a benefit concert, which will doubtless be a bumper, this being the last appearance of Madame Nilsson previous to her departure for America. They will be assisted by Madame Trebelli, Miss Clements, and Miss Spencer Jones; and Messrs. Santley, Herbert Reeves, and Barrington Foote; the conductor being Mr. Sidney Naylor. The band of the Life Guards, under the direction of Mr. W. Winterbottom, will perform.

The Philharmonic Society is already making arrangements for its seventy-first season, to begin in February next, again under the conductorship of Mr. W. G. Cousins.

Fourteen passengers by an excursion-train on the London and North-Western Railway were injured, some of them seriously, by a collision which occurred at Crewe last Saturday.

Vice-Chancellor Hall's formal resignation of his office has been sent in. His Lordship, who was seized with paralysis some months ago, is still unable to leave his room.

During the present month visitors are cautioned against approaching too closely the red deer in Windsor Great Park, as the animals in October are fierce and dangerous.

Several correspondents announce that the northern lights were seen in their respective localities on Monday night. In many parts of the country the display appears to have been more vivid than in London, and the light more varied in colour.

The annual prize-shooting of the Royal Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry took place at the butts, Stowe Park, on Tuesday. There were eighty prizes. Mr. Roadnight, of Buckingham, gained the first prize; Mr. Robinson, of Yardley, Hastings, the second; and Mr. James, Aylesbury, the third.

The Social Science Congress concluded its proceedings at Nottingham on Wednesday week. Mr. Hastings, the President, gave a summary of the resolutions and recommendations that had been passed in the several departments. There were excursions to Belvoir, Chatsworth, and Haddon. Next year's Congress will be held at Huddersfield.

It is stated that the Rev. Dr. Liddon is about to resign the post of Ireland Professor of Exegesis of Holy Scripture in the University of Oxford.—Mr. A. C. Clarke, exhibitor of Balliol College, has been elected to an ordinary Fellowship at Queen's College, of the annual value of £200, and tenable for seven years. Mr. Clarke gained a First Class in Classical Moderations, Trinity Term, 1879, and a similar honour in the Final Classical School, Michaelmas Term, 1881. He was also awarded the Ireland Scholarship in 1879. Mr. A. G. Grenfell, from Clifton College, has been elected to an open scholarship in Classics of the annual value of £80, and tenable for four, and perhaps five, years.—At Cambridge the following have been elected Foundation Fellows of Pembroke College:—James Holme Pilkington, M.A., ninth Wrangler, 1879; George Morgan Edwards Jones, B.A., bracketed fourth Wrangler, 1881; William Sheldon Hadley, B.A., bracketed sixth First Class Classical Tripos, 1882, and highly distinguished in the examination for Chancellor's classical medals.—Mr. S. H. Butcher, Fellow and Lecturer of University, Oxford, has been appointed Professor of Greek in Edinburgh University.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

The prices of admission to the Surrey Theatre are uncommonly reasonable. The orchestra stalls are only three shillings; the dress circle, two shillings; the pit, sixpence; while the amphitheatre—a wonderful gallery it is—is only fourpence. It is not too much to say that every playgoer who went, as I did, to the Surrey last Monday night, to witness the first performance of an entirely new Sensational and Emotional Drama, in Seven Acts, written by Messrs. George Conquest and Paul Merritt, entitled "For Ever," enjoyed for his fourpence or for his three shillings, as the case might be, at least five pounds' worth of Sensation and Emotion. I am speaking, of course, of Quantity, not Quality; yet even the qualitative analysis of the new piece at the Surrey yields a very satisfactory result in the direction of some really excellent melodramatic and comic acting, thoroughly careful and appreciative stage management, adequate scenery and appliances, and a succession of surprising "situations," the major part of which I fancy have never before been witnessed on any stage. The play lasted from half-past seven until past midnight, and appeared to interest the crowded audience even to "agony point."

The play has a plot—which is saying a good deal in these stage carpentering days of the British drama—and the plot, moreover, is as "lucid" as Mr. Matthew Arnold could reasonably desire. The dialogue is strong and nervous, and never ridiculously bombastic; and some of the comic business is really very funny. If the piece were shortened by two or three acts, it would be as interesting as the "Rag-Picker of Paris," the "Two Orphans," or "The Ticket-of-Leave Man." Perhaps it would be safer to say that there are two plots, sometimes running parallel to one another, and then converging, to diverge again. There is a virtuous Baronet, Sir Philip Daremount, who has a sanctimonious and rascally steward, named Abel Rockley; a good and gallant son and heir, Jasper Daremount; a wicked nephew, named Julian Daremount; a charming and innocent adopted daughter, called Phyllis, secretly married to Jasper, and who is supposed to be the daughter of a coiner, named Hackman. Abel Rockley has been robbing his employer for years, and the proceeds of his plunder have been shared by the wicked nephew, Julian. The Baronet discovers the turpitude of Rockley, and discharges him from his situation. The unjust steward causes his master to be shot; and the poor Baronet is ultimately poisoned by Ruth, Rockley's equivocal daughter, who is incited to play the part of a Lucrezia Borgia by Julian Daremount, with whom she is passionately in love and who has promised to marry her. But Ruth, when she administers the fatal draught to Sir Philip, has wrapped herself in a lace scarf which she has taken from Phyllis, who is sitting up to watch her adopted father, but has been drugged by Ruth and Julian. Phyllis's scarf is found clasped in the dead man's hand; and the poor innocent young lady is placed on her trial for the murder of Sir Philip; her companion in the dock being Zacky Pastrana. But who is Zacky Pastrana, it may be asked, and how comes he to be indicted for the wilful murder of Sir Philip Daremount, Bart.? It is necessary to state, in reply, that Zachariah Pastrana is Mr. George Conquest, to begin with, and a "Monkey Man" afterwards. His mamma, it is delicately hinted, was "frightened"; and her offspring is an astonishing amalgamation of Quilp, Quasimodo, Caliban, Riquet with the Tuft, and Hans of Iceland, with a gorilla, an orang-outang, a chimpanzee, the great blue-faced baboon of Java, and Rumpelstiltsken in the fairy tale of the Brothers Grimm. Perhaps it is the simious which is the most salient of Zacky's characteristics. He has lived so long in Mr. Potkins' menagerie, among the monkeys, that he has become practically a member of that merry family; and, but that Nature has not gifted him with a prehensile tail, might be mistaken for a monkey of abnormal proportions. The dreadful creature is, however, susceptible of the tender passion, and falls head over heels in love with the murderous daughter of the rascally steward. To please Ruth, the monkey-man turns lion-tamer; but the carnivora in Mr. Potkins' menagerie (to which we are introduced at Tickleton Fair) bite Zacky very sorely, indeed. The humane Baronet has had him conveyed, for medical treatment, to Daremount Manor; and there the poor "fright," as he calls himself, renews his suit to Ruth, who, of course, repulses his addresses with scorn and loathing. But she is afterwards singularly beholden to the monkey-man, who becomes cognizant of her complicity in Sir Philip's murder, and aids her to escape, endangering at the same time his own neck; for, being found in possession of a diamond ring taken from the Baronet's apartment, Zacky is arraigned as well as Phyllis for the murder. Both are acquitted on the capital charge, but the baboon-man is found guilty of stealing the diamond ring, and is sentenced (by a Judge who looks like the Doge of Venice in "Othello") to seven years' penal servitude. Leaning over the dock, Zacky reminds Ruth that he has sacrificed himself to save her, and that he intends that she shall cleave to him "for ever." In the meantime Abel Rockley has stolen from the cabinet of the deceased Sir Philip certain affidavits necessary to prove that Jasper is really his father's son, and not a changeling. These affidavits not being forthcoming, Jasper is unable to make good his claims to the title and estates, both which pass to his wicked cousin Julian, who, of course, breaks his promise to marry Ruth, and basely deserts her. Zacky Pastrana, released on a ticket-of-leave, suddenly turns up as the possessor of great wealth; for it seems that his father left him four hundred mining shares, which have risen in value to eight hundred pounds apiece. Abel Rockley is aware of this circumstance, and, in order to obtain a share of Zacky's riches, persuades Ruth, who is longing to be revenged on the perfidious Julian, to marry the baboon-man. But 'tis hard to give the hand where the heart can never be. Ruth goes through the marriage ceremony with Zacky, but immediately afterwards runs away to the Continent. She has made arrangements to dine with the bridegroom at a restaurant in Holborn, but writes a polite note to him to say that she is very sorry but that she cannot come, and never intended coming at all; whereupon the ill-used monkey-man goes stark staring mad, in a blue body-coat with gilt buttons, and a white waistcoat. He is conveyed to a lunatic asylum, from which he escapes, finds his wife at her father's house in St. John's-wood, and cuts her throat. Ultimately the blood-thirsty and maniacal monkey-man is run to earth and killed; all the wicked characters are brought to justice mainly through the instrumentality of a keen detective from Yorkshire, and Phyllis is reunited to Jasper, who regains his baronetcy and his broad lands. The piece is very good of its kind.

Miss Fanny Davenport will enter upon her second engagement in England at the Theatre Royal, Brighton, on Oct. 16, the engagement comprising six nights and one morning performance. She will appear in "Only a Woman."

Miss Genevieve Ward has taken the Olympic Theatre, and on the first Saturday of the coming year will again introduce to London playgoers her admirably talented impersonation of Stephanie, in "Forget-me-Not," which she will then give for the 718th time. The services of Mr. W. H. Vernon will be retained for the character of Sir Horace. Mrs. Leigh Murray has also been engaged.

G. A. S.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Oct. 3.

Some of the chestnut trees in the Champs Elysées are still white with a second bloom, and already the winter fashions are beginning to make their appearance! But we must not be surprised. The Parisians delight in enjoying everything in advance. They do not value green peas except in December; they judge the new play before it is written; and their very newspapers bear the date of to-morrow, which, by-the-way, does not prevent them publishing the news of the day before yesterday. However, the authorities, whoever they may be, have decreed that for ceremonial dresses, the trains are not to be immense, but half-length; that for walking dresses and demi-toilette the materials used shall be plain cloth trimmed with braid or velvet of the same shade; that for elegant costumes the materials used shall be *ciselé* velvet, gros grain, brocade, *broché* silks and applications of embroidery; that both for simple and for full toilettes the magnitude of the *tournure*, *tape-dessus* or "dress-improver," shall be further increased; and that, in consequence, the form of mantles must be modified accordingly, curtailed behind and long in front for high occasions. During the past few days I have inspected several model costumes. The amplification of the *tournure* tends more and more to give women the appearance of coquettish dicky-birds as Grévin might design them for a spectacular piece at the Châtelet. The materials, colours, and trimmings, are, it must be confessed, exquisite and conceived with an admirable sentiment of decorative art. The Lyons weavers are constantly turning out marvels in the way of brocades and velvets woven in relief, so that some of them seem like a veritable carpet of roses. Velvets of this kind were exhibited at the Champ de Mars in 1878; but the industry has made further progress since then, as may now be seen at the Exhibition of Decorative Art in the Palais de l'Industrie. The applications of chiselled velvet flowers, chenille ornaments, and polychrome glass bead embroidery are exquisite in design and colour. The polychrome bead embroidery—in what M. du Maurier's young ladies would call "art colours"—is to be the great vogue for trimmings this winter for rich costumes. The fashionable boot is the trellis-work article named after Dona Sol.

Republican Paris has been much taken up with the movements of kings and potentates during the past week. King George of Greece and his wife spent three days here, and President Grévy sent his Majesty the grand cross of the Legion of Honour. The ex-Empress Eugénie also passed through Paris on her way to the Château de Mouchy, where she is now the guest of her cousin, the Duc de Mouchy, Prince de Poix, whose wife was Princesse Anna Murat. Then there have been a number of Royalist banquets and endless toasts and addresses to Henri V. on the occasion of his fête, St. Michael's Day. A Legitimist journal records with satisfaction that last Friday 150 masses were celebrated in honour of Henri V., that 100,000 persons were present at them, and that 60,000 persons took part in the eighty-four banquets organised by the Royalist leaders. The Legitimist journal ventures to think that the effective of its party is not one to be sneezed at, and naturally concludes its remarks with "Vive le Roy!" with a y and a note of exclamation.

As the date of the opening of Parliament approaches the politicians are more and more indulging in speculations as to the possibility of forming a majority in the present Chamber. M. Duclerc, the premier, who spends his time in being interviewed by Helvetic and other exotic journalists, and in writing notes to the journals to correct inaccuracies in the reports of these interviews, has just protested against being represented as a partisan of dissolution. He maintains that he only spoke of dissolution "as a measure to which he would not have recourse unless he were constrained to do so." A fine distinction indeed! M. Gambetta, who has returned to Paris from the Château des Crêtes, has given his friends the word to let it be known that he intends to take a very active part in Parliamentary business next Session, especially in the questions of educational and military reorganisation.

Next to M. Duclerc, the Minister who is most talked about and caricatured for the moment is M. Duvaux, of the department of Public Instruction. M. Duvaux, in an unhappy moment, gave an old sorceress, named Madame Cailhava, permission to search in the Church of Saint-Denis for treasure supposed to have been buried there at the time of the Revolution. M. Duvaux has further entered into a contract with Madame Cailhava as to the division of the treasure, should any be found. The old sorceress in question, aided by some of the superstitious shopkeepers of Saint-Denis, has provided the funds to pay the workmen, and herself directs operations armed with a divining rod of the traditional hazel-wood. In the year of enlightenment 1882 people are naturally amused to find the Minister of Public Instruction patronising witches.

President Grévy returned to Paris on Sunday. M. Grévy's first official act since his return has been to remit the cardinal's hat to the Nuncio Mgr. Czacki, who will probably leave Paris at the end of this week, after having presented his letters of recall. During his three years of office Mgr. Czacki has restored to the Papal Embassy much of the rank and brilliancy which it had long lost, and that, too, in spite of a violent anticlerical campaign which has been waged ever since he came to Paris. The new Nuncio will be M. de Rende.

Jules Noriac, a veteran journalist and humourist, died last Sunday at the age of fifty-five. Jules Noriac was one of the brilliant pleiad of writers who formed the staff of the original weekly *Figaro*, with Albert Wolff, Scholl, Rochefort, De Péne, Vallès, Monselet, About, &c. Out of all Noriac's literary baggage there are at least two volumes that will remain, "Le 101ème Régiment" and "La Bêtise Humaine." The first-mentioned volume is a series of sketches of military life and manners, the best and most popular book of the kind written in this century. "La Bêtise Humaine" is almost a masterpiece, wonderfully full of originality, mischievousness, and good sense. It reminds one constantly of Voltaire's best tales. Indeed, one almost might believe "La Bêtise Humaine" to have been written and thought in the eighteenth century. Up to within the past two years Noriac, in spite of terrible sufferings, continued to contribute to the Paris journals.

Why will the British tourist wear ridiculous vestments when he is on his travels, and why will he invariably choose the most ridiculous objects in his ridiculous wardrobe the night that he visits the Grand Opéra of Paris? The Paris papers are constantly calling attention to this want of delicacy on the part of my compatriots. Though it may be inexact to say, as one of the journals does, that "in England the lowest gin-drinker wears a dress coat after six p.m.," still it is certain that no Englishman would think of going to Covent Garden in a check suit and a cork helmet! Unless my compatriots mend their ways, the manager of the Opéra, out of consideration for the general public, will be obliged to relegate them to the top gallery, which in future would bear this mention, "Places réservées aux Anglais." T. C.

CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

A sharp fall in the New York exchange on London has quite scared the money market, and instead of the continued indifference recently complained of, we have the reverse, and the talk is now of the probability of a 6 per cent rate at the Bank of England being necessary. It may, of course, prove so, but some reduction may fairly be allowed from the sudden fears of those who for some time have been noticeable for their unconcern. In the meantime, the quarter has turned, and we are now under the influence of another set of considerations. As regards the movements of gold we are not losing ground but rather gaining, and so far the internal drain has been moderated by the comparatively high rate ruling for money. The American market is our one source of anxiety. The assistance of the Treasury, to which reference was made last week, has proved effective, and now normal rates rule in New York for stock loans as well as discounts. One cause, if not the chief cause, of the quietness which prevails here in regard to money and its prospects is no doubt the comparative scarcity of commercial bills, and at present there is no indication of a change in this respect.

With the renewal of interest in the question of money the Funds have lost ground, but Consols are still above par, and the market for them and other high-class securities is very firm indeed. For Foreign Government bonds also there is a good demand. Egyptian have more especially advanced, as they are, in my opinion, well entitled to do. A fortnight back I dwelt upon the fact that only half a million more was needed to make up the November service, and this week it is telegraphed that close upon a million and a quarter came in during September. The position of the Egyptian debt is therefore placed in a very high position by recent events. The English influence is paramount, and the revenue is equal to all and more than is required of it, notwithstanding the interruption arising from an insurrection. Turkish securities naturally claim notice next, and of them there is little to be said, except that the Continental houses concerned in new operations are straining every nerve to keep up the prices, but our people apparently sell at every turn. The experience of the Paris Bourse settlement this week is confirmatory of this. Stock is being sent from this side to Paris, and I have no doubt whatever that the transfer is for the benefit of English investors, no matter how small the price obtained may be. Our national interests have passed from Turkey to Egypt, and our financial interests should follow them in this particular case. Home railways are at best at a standstill. Their prices are already high, and issues of new stock on a scale not known for years past are against a further advance. The long-expected rise in American securities has not yet taken place, and, in fact, prices as I write have not recovered the fall which took place last week upon the sudden rise in the value of money in New York. It is otherwise with Canadian securities. They are still responding to the large traffic increases. In Mexican Railway stocks there has been a sharp relapse, but now that weak holders have been shaken out the tendency is to revive. The high value of money is still acting favourably upon Bank shares. Hudson's Bay shares keep pace with the growing confidence in all Canadian land affairs.

Some remarks upon underwriting in the columns of a daily contemporary have met with prompt and complete replies. They were regarded as implying that an increasing number of the members of Lloyd's were withdrawing from business because of their losses, and that insurers were displaying more and more preference for the marine insurance companies. The committee of Lloyd's reply that the number of members is in no sense decreasing, and they go on to say that the number in the last concluded year was 474, as compared with 471 in 1880, 464 in 1879, 470 in 1878, 449 in 1877, 451 in 1876, 452 in 1875, 456 in 1874, 454 in 1873, and 463 in 1872. The deposits and guarantees in the hands of the committee amount to £1,332,928, as compared with £1,150,624 in 1877. It is at the same time pointed out that these funds are retained by the committee to meet the possibility of failure on the part of an individual underwriter, and cannot be used to pay current losses. In the past ten years only three members have had to fall back on these deposits, and in no case have the funds of a member been insufficient. It follows, therefore, that in ten years no insurer with a member of Lloyds has lost a penny. That is probably not to be said of any other risk-incurring community in London or in the world. A private member goes further than the committee. He takes up the implied comparison with marine insurance companies. The paid-up capital of the sixteen which had been mentioned, together with the capital liability, amounts to fourteen millions, while it is estimated that the private fortunes of the underwriters of Lloyd's is at least twenty millions; and as to the relative extent of the business of the two classes, that of Lloyd's is believed to be appreciably greater than that of the companies.

A holder of £15,000 Russian Bonds of 1822 complains that, his coupon sheets being exhausted, he has been charged £56 9s. 4d. for fresh sheets. This is about $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent, and his view that it is an unreasonable charge upon foreign bondholders will probably meet with general concurrence. It is especially so in the case of the loan in question, because the sinking fund of 1 per cent has long since ceased to be applied, though it is popularly believed that such suspension was to meet the expressed wishes of the then holders. In charging for coupon sheets, there are two points to be met. One is the expense of printing, and the other the labour and responsibility involved in receiving old bonds and delivering back the new ones. The Government probably makes no profit out of the operation; and the agents are in that case, it may be presumed, left to charge what they consider reasonable. T. S.

Most of the metropolitan medical schools were opened for the winter session on Monday, when introductory addresses were given by various professors.

An influential meeting was held in Denbigh on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Mayor, to consider the question of Welsh education. Resolutions affirming that a Governmental offer of £4000 yearly for Welsh education be thankfully received, and that Denbigh, in salubrity, healthiness, centrality, railway facilities, and scenery, presented a most eligible site for a North Wales College, were carried, and a large committee was formed to carry out the work. A gentleman sent authority to contribute £1000 to facilitate the scheme, which has received much popular and local support.

Last week 2538 births and 1449 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 22 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 75, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 7 from smallpox, 22 from measles, 61 from scarlet fever, 28 from diphtheria, 31 from whooping-cough, 1 from typhus fever, 20 from enteric fever, 1 from an undefined form of continued fever, 34 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and not one from simple cholera. Deaths from scarlet fever and from diseases of the respiratory organs show a great increase.

THE QUEEN'S BUCKHOUNDS.

Forest hunting is a phase of sport that finds little favour with hard-riding followers of this pack, whose ideas of woodcraft are limited to the science of negotiating five-barred gates or boring their way through a "bull-finch," and for whom nothing is sport that does not comprise a great deal of leaping. Still less do these forest fixtures commend themselves to another class of pursuers, who like an open country where they may see much fun without incurring personal danger; and watch others falling at fences from the safe vantage-point of a hard highway. It was one of the latter who, when questioned as to the merits of a certain run with staghounds, said, "Splendid; none of your beastly 'edges and ditches, but seven or eight miles along the road as 'ard as you could go." In the endless mazes of forest south of Windsor Park, you may ride roads, it is true, to your heart's content, but unless you have a very quick ear for the music of hounds you may easily take the wrong track and get thrown out altogether. For a true sportsman and lover of nature, however, these forest days in early autumn have greater charms than all the fast gallops across Harrow fields at a later season. To one who has seen a wild monarch of the moorlands bounding before "tufters" across the rugged ravines and shadowy recesses of the deep woodlands that border on Exmoor, or even as contrasted with buck-hunting in the New Forest, these opening scenes with the Queen's hounds may appear somewhat tame and lacking excitement. But they are invaluable as means of training for the pack, and furnish golden opportunities for Londoners to enjoy sport in the midst of gloriously picturesque surroundings, and to breathe the odorous air of pine-forests, where there are other attractions than the mere pursuit of health.

Ascot Heath the first Tuesday in October is a fixture as faithfully observed by certain sections of keen stag-hunters as that at Salt Hill, a month later, is by the miscellaneous crowds who hold their saturnalia there. In front of the Royal Hotel, which every lover of racing and its associations knows so well, there is sure to be a gathering of many gallant men and fair women to whom the music of hounds is a soul-stirring melody. Just a few whose nervous demeanour and slight uncertainty of seat betray the novice are always to be found there, too. But though their eccentricities may cause amusement, or sometimes a little vexation, their presence is never resented, and he would be a sorry sportsman indeed who could grudge to anybody a share in the pleasures of the chase. Half-past nine is too early an hour of meeting for people of luxurious habits who have to journey far. Nevertheless, there were some hundreds at the trying-place last Tuesday before Mr. Frank Goodall and his twenty odd couples arrived on the scene. Lord Cork, Master of the Buckhounds; Mr. Bowen-May, a veteran without whom no gathering of this kind would seem complete; Mr. Wardlaw; several officers of the 93rd Highlanders and of the Heavy Cavalry from Windsor; many ladies in habits of unmistakably business-like cut; farmers from all the country round on sturdy weight-carriers; half-a-dozen men of the London division; and scores of people in carriages or village carts, were there. All followers on horseback were soberly attired, in accordance with conventional traditions that make the wearing of "pink" before November a high offence against the canons of good taste. Even Lord Cork was in mufti; and only the bright scarlet coats, laced with gold, of the huntsman and his whips gave colour to the picture. Goodall brought his hounds out, as he always does, in the bloom of perfect condition, and looking fit for any work, though they have yet had nothing but quiet exercise on shady roads or gambols on the pleasant turf of Ascot race-course to harden their muscles after long summer rest.

Only a few minutes of law were given to late comers, and then the cavalcade trotted off southward through the forest towards Swinley. How glorious the woodlands looked in their autumn tints! Overhead stretched a dense lacework of ruddy fir-branches and dark-green spines; on every side were the red and gold of beech, oak, or hazel, as a background to the straight shafts of tall pines; and below these a dense undergrowth of graceful bracken just changing from the lush green of summer to the tawny tints of autumn. Here opening into a glade where ancient oaks spread their gnarled branches over a stretch of bright turf; there closed round by walls of interlacing branches, our way wound through the wood, and rays of bright October sunlight glowing on the long column of horsemen as it passed slowly through the misty gloom made the scene worthy of an artist's pencil. The deer-cart had gone on before to Swinley Deer Paddocks, where two untired stags, shorn of their branching antlers, were safely imprisoned in it. The means by which this feat was accomplished would take too much space for description now. It is an operation that often makes demands not less on the courage than on the practised skill of those who undertake it.

A mile beyond the paddocks, and at a point where roads from Wellington College, Bracknell, and Bagshot cross, one of the captured deer was set free again. There the hounds were laid on a quarter of an hour later. Flinging eagerly on the hot scent, they dashed into swampy ground, and raised such fountains of spray in their impetuosity that all trace of the line was soon lost. Swinging round in a wide cast, old hounds and puppies well together, they recovered it unaided, and went off through the wood with so little clamour that half the field, galloping away in a wrong direction, got thrown out from that moment. A dozen horsemen with one fair follower plunged into the thickets after the flying pack. Floundering through rushy bogs, blundering at blind grips, boring their way through interlacing branches, all these would speedily have been left behind had the hounds held straight on. In these woodlands, however, everything is in favour of the hunted and against his canine pursuers. After crossing the Blackwater and Windsor "ride," as if pointing for Bagshot, they suddenly came to a check that gave horsemen another chance, and it was some time before the lost line could be regained. By that time the young hounds had become very unsteady, flashing hither and thither, and some of them "telling lies" with a loud-voiced disregard of responsibility, for which they will probably pay dearly hereafter. Turning back through the wood, they threaded its mazes with so many puzzling turns that one's ideas of locality became sadly confused. A moment shaking the cope with a ringing chorus, then running for many minutes absolutely mute, the hounds once or twice got clean away from everybody. There was not, however, scent enough for them to run far, and by sheer luck or instinct someone would be sure to hit them off again. Going close up to the confines of Bagshot-park, the wily quarry turned back once more to plunge into deeper recesses and there managed to elude pursuers until nearly all the field, tired of this fruitless hunting, went home. Goodall and his whips persevered an hour longer, but whether in the end they got on good terms with their hunted one, or left him outlying to furnish sport for another day, I know not. H. H. S. P.

Count Münster arrived at the German Embassy on Carlton House-terrace last Saturday, to resume his diplomatic functions.



BATTLE OF TEL-EL-KEBIR: THE CHARGE AT THE BAYONET'S POINT.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The day for the reassembling of Parliament (Tuesday, Oct. 24) draws near. Statesmen and politicians are emerging from retirement. Ere Sir Stafford Northcote could reach Glasgow to sound the tocsin (in that richly honeyed tone peculiar to his native county of Devonshire) Mr. Gladstone appears to have scented the battle from afar. The Prime Minister, at any rate, seems to have exhibited his wonted activity during a brief visit with Mrs. Gladstone and Lady Frederick Cavendish to Penmaenmawr. Caught in the rain on Saturday, the right hon. gentleman suffered such slight inconvenience from a chill which ensued that on Monday he was to be seen once more facing a shower with Mrs. Gladstone while ascending Mr. Darbishire's quarries. Again, on Tuesday, Mr. Gladstone, being presented with a complimentary address by the local Liberal Association at the railway station, seized the opportunity to say a few words on Parliamentary procedure and the late war in Egypt. Repeating with emphasis his familiar views as to the urgent need of reforming the rules and regulations of the House of Commons, the Premier thus tersely spoke on the war:—

Now, I thank God the Almighty for the great success which has been given to British arms, and we have cause to thank the gallant men who formed the army, and the officers who led those gallant men to victory, and the able and skilful General who planned and carried out the campaign. This war has proved that our Army is composed of men as brave as their forefathers, everywhere or wherever led to victory by Generals of the past. I should not speak of the mere triumph of armies in any glowing terms were not the cause of the war justifiable. We have carried out this war from a love of peace, and I may say on the principles of peace. We have been putting down a military anarchy. It is impossible for any country to prosper under a military tyranny, and now the war is over we trust that Egypt, the great gateway to the East, may once more be prosperous and happy (Cheers).

Dual leadership, or semi-leadership, is a misfortune, undoubtedly, to the Conservative Party. We were reminded of this divided command by the announcement that the Marquis of Salisbury was to leave the Châlet Cecil at Dieppe about the same time that Sir Stafford Northcote would be making his first speech to the Conservatives of Liberal Glasgow. Rarely has "the voice that is still" been more missed by the devoted followers of the late Earl of Beaconsfield than it has been during this week's Conservative demonstration. It was in Glasgow that Lord Beaconsfield rallied and roused his supporters, and inspired them with that confidence which events justified. The precipitate appeal of Mr. Gladstone to the country at the beginning of 1874 was followed by the triumphant return to power of Lord Beaconsfield and the Conservative Party. Strenuously though Sir Stafford Northcote endeavoured to respond with adequate power and pleasantry combined to the enthusiastic greetings he received from the Conservatives of Glasgow at the various meetings on Wednesday; and skilfully though the right hon. Baronet marshalled his arguments against the policy of the Government in Ireland and in Egypt, while awarding due praise to Sir Garnet Wolseley and the naval and military forces—who would venture to argue that Sir Stafford's oratorical campaign would (in the unlikely case of a General Election being near) be succeeded by a victory such as the late Lord Beaconsfield achieved soon after his Glasgow speeches? If, however, it is improbable that Sir Stafford Northcote can command success, it cannot be denied that he has been doing his utmost to deserve it by his seasonable advice to the Conservative Associations of Scotland to prepare for the struggle which must come sooner or later. Nor are the Liberals asleep in the city. On the eve of Sir Stafford's arrival, the Glasgow Junior Liberal Association accorded a vote of confidence in the Government, incited thereto by Dr. Cameron, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Duff, and Mr. Russell.

Was it chance, or pre-arrangement, that led the Earl of Carnarvon and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre to speak on public affairs the same evening—the 28th ult.? Be that as it may, it happened that Lord Carnarvon's peckings at the Irish and Egyptian policies of the Government, performed in his usual bird-like manner for the delectation of the Newbury Conservative Club, were about the same hour being neatly warded off by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre at Reading. It was to be noted that this able Minister expressly repudiated the notion spread about that there was any intention to annex Egypt.

Another subordinate member of the Ministry, Sir Arthur Hayter, went to Bath on Tuesday, and acquitted himself of the acceptable task of eulogising the Government for the successful close of the campaign in Egypt. The meeting, which was a Liberal gathering, approved the Procedure rules submitted by Mr. Gladstone. Apropos of these rules, it should not be forgotten that at the Gloucester meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, presided over the same day by Mr. Monk, the appointment was recommended of standing Committees of the House of Commons for the discussion of commercial questions and measures. Mr. Joseph Cowen, referring to the same subject at a dinner at Newcastle-on-Tyne on the 29th ult., was also in favour of a better distribution of Parliamentary work, but maintained his dislike of restriction of debate.

The polemical literature of the Egyptian Question increases daily in bulk. Mr. Bright has written to a correspondent to say the war has no better justification than previous wars. An undeniable authority on the matter, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff (who is to be congratulated on the slowness of the wounds his son, Lieutenant Wolff, received during the war), delivered some seasonable advice on the present situation in a speech he made before his constituents on Monday. With far less knowledge of the subject, apparently, Colonel Corbett and Mr. James Watson, at Shrewsbury, the same day, expounded their opinions with as much confidence and self-assurance as Sir H. D. Wolff is accustomed to exhibit in the House of Commons as the Foreign Secretary of Lord Randolph Churchill's "Fourth Party." By-the-way, it is earnestly to be hoped that Lord Randolph will have sufficiently recovered from his painful illness to relieve the usual dullness of the Lower House.

Ireland is quieter. Mr. Forster's "Coercion Act" expired on Saturday last, when Mr. Dwyer Gray, the proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, was judiciously released from the prison in which he had been too long confined. Earl and Countess Spencer have left Dublin for a brief holiday in England. Mr. Dillon (whose ashen face and attenuated form excited pity when the hon. member made his first appearance in the House after his incarceration in Kilmainham) withholds his resignation till a fit successor to him is found. The Irish Parliamentary Party is, meantime, maturing a new programme for agitation. It is satisfactory that Mr. Trevelyan gives unabated proofs that he is the right man in the right place as Chief Secretary for Ireland. Remaining in Dublin, Mr. Trevelyan on Tuesday plainly showed the grasp he has acquired of the complicated details of the Land Act by his clear, conciliatory answer to a deputation of the Tenants' Defence Association, which complained of the system adopted by the valuers appointed under the Act.

Mr. William Henry Nicholls, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, solicitor, has been appointed a commissioner to examine witnesses and to take affidavits in and for the Supreme Court of the Cape of Good Hope.

THE COURT.

One of the recent incidents at Balmoral has been the completion of the cairn erected by her Majesty's commands to commemorate the marriage of the Duke of Albany; when the Queen and all the members of the Royal family then in the Highlands assembled on Craig Gowan to witness the ceremonial. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting, the servants of the Royal Household and of the Balmoral estates were present; and Dr. Profeit proposed the health of the Duke and Duchess of Albany.

Last Saturday the Duke of Cambridge visited her Majesty; and subsequently the Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and Princess Alice of Hesse, drove to Glen Gelder Shiel. The Duke of Cambridge joined the Royal dinner circle at Balmoral; the Marquis of Hartington (Minister in attendance), Colonel Bateson (in attendance on the Duke), and Sir Allen Young also being guests. Captain Lord C. Beresford, R.N., dined with her Majesty the previous evening.

Divine service was performed at the castle on Sunday by the Rev. J. MacGregor, of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh; the Queen and the Royal family attending. Dr. MacGregor and the Marquis of Hartington were of her Majesty's dinner party.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, was present at a cricket-match between the Balmoral and Abergeldie clubs on Monday. The Earl of Fife dined at the castle.

Her Majesty has been often accompanied by the Princess of Wales, as well as by the Princesses at Balmoral, in her daily drives, when the Glassalt Shiel and other picturesque localities have been visited. The Grand Duke of Hesse has joined the Prince of Wales, with the Duke of Cambridge and other guests, at Abergeldie, in the sport on the moors, as well as in the forest, Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales taking part with them.

The Dowager Marchioness of Ely and Captain Walter Campbell and Dr. Reid have arrived; and the Hon. Harriet Phipps and Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng and Dr. Hoffmeister have left the Castle.

The *Morning Post* hears that it is the intention of the Queen to open the new Law Courts towards the end of November.

Princess Beatrice has become an honorary member of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colours, and she will henceforth be among the exhibitors.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess have been entertaining a shooting party at Abergeldie. On Tuesday the Princess, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, and the Duke of Cambridge and other guests, drove to the Linn o' Dee, where they lunched; and afterwards drove to Mar Lodge, and had tea with the Earl of Fife. The Duke of Cambridge remained for a couple of days' visit; the Princess and party returning to Abergeldie. The journey was made in waggons, horses being changed at Braemar. The Prince left Abergeldie for the south yesterday (Friday).

His Royal Highness will open the new City of London School on the Thames Embankment early in December.

The Duke of Edinburgh, who is in Tyrol on a shooting excursion with the Duke of Coburg, is expected to reach Paris next Tuesday. The Duchess, who left Coburg for Bologna and Florence, will meet the Duke in Paris. The Royal children leave Coburg in time to meet their parents at Calais, the Duke and Duchess intending to reach Eastwell Park next Friday.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz have arrived at St. James's Palace on a visit to the Duchess of Cambridge.

The Duchess of Cumberland was confined of a daughter yesterday week at Gmünden, Austria.

THE SANITARY INSTITUTE.

The annual session of the Sanitary Congress was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne last week.

Captain Galton, the president, in his opening address on Tuesday, dwelt on the importance of pure air and pure water in the maintenance of public health.

Dr. E. Embleton gave an address upon Sanitary Science on Wednesday, and how to promote better health among the people. A paper by Dr. A. Carpenter was read, on the subject of the sanitary aspect of dress. Several other papers, some of them only of local interest, were read.

On Thursday Professor Henry Robinson, a vice-president of the Section of Engineering and Architecture, referred in his opening address to the sanitary condition of houses, and urged that it should be made an offence to sell or let a house that was dangerous to health. Papers on the separate system of drainage, sewer ventilation, and industrial dwellings were read and discussed. In the evening Professor de Chaumont lectured on "The Food and Energy of Man."

The proceedings of the Congress were concluded yesterday week, when Dr. Arthur Mitchell, of Edinburgh, presided over the section of Chemistry, Meteorology, and Geology. Several papers were read, and in the afternoon the members of the Congress made an excursion down the Tyne. In the evening a banquet was given. Mr. Cowen, M.P., spoke, and referred to Parliamentary procedure and the character and functions of the House of Commons.

A large number of members visited Alnwick Castle on Saturday, at the invitation of the Duke of Northumberland, by whom they were most hospitably entertained. In the evening there was a crowded meeting at the Townhall, presided over by Mr. J. Cowen, M.P., to hear an address from Dr. Richardson on the subject of cleanliness. He pointed out that the working classes need more public baths and wash-houses, pure and plentiful water, open spaces in crowded localities, better houses, special rooms for workmen, and the purification of the atmosphere.

The Revenue of the United Kingdom for the quarter which ended last Saturday night amounted to £18,360,727, being an increase of £226,200 on the corresponding quarter of last year. The Excise shows a decrease of £90,000, and the property and income tax a decrease of £115,000; but there is an increase of £40,000 from the Post Office and £25,000 from the Telegraph Service, while there is an increase of upwards of £400,000 from the miscellaneous receipts. For the six months of the current financial year the revenue shows a net increase of £443,988.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice has become an Honorary Member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours. This Society will occupy their galleries, just erected in Piccadilly, with their next Spring Exhibition, where the public will expect, with some interest, to see the Royal Princess's work; as well as that of her sister, the Crown Princess of Germany, who was elected an Honorary Member of the Institute some years ago. Another of the Royal sisters, Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, has been a contributor to the exhibitions of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

Their Majesties, accompanied by Queen Isabella and all the Infantas, arrived at Madrid on Sunday afternoon. There was a brilliant gathering, including the Premier and nearly all the Ministers, at the station to receive the Royal family.

THE NETHERLANDS.

In the sitting of the Second Chamber yesterday week the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was adopted.

GERMANY.

The birthday anniversary of the Empress was celebrated by their Majesties at Baden-Baden last Saturday in the usual undemonstrative fashion. The Crown Prince did not join the Imperial family circle on the occasion, but spent the day with his son Prince Henry, who towards evening left for Kiel. The young Prince, who is a naval lieutenant, embarks on Sunday on board the corvette Olga, which is going on a tour round the world. The Prince will be absent two-and-a-half years.

The election of the direct electors to the Prussian Chamber of Deputies is fixed for the 19th, and the election to the Chamber itself for the 26th inst.

German Chambers of Commerce have been warned not to discuss, without the permission of the Imperial Chancellor, the opinions submitted to Government in reference to the conclusion of Commercial Treaties.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor has gone to hunt deer in the Styrian Alps. An illustrious company attends the Emperor on this tour.

Pressburg, the scene of the anti-Jewish riots in Hungary, has been proclaimed under martial law.

RUSSIA.

According to the Budget of the department for indirect taxes for 1883, the revenue from that source for the year 1882 exceeded the estimated amount by 9,778,000 roubles.

A terrible accident occurred yesterday week on board the ship Popoffka. She had just returned to Sebastopol from a cruise, and was landing her combustibles, when the torpedo magazine blew up, killing Lieutenant Koozeen, an engineer, and nearly thirty of the sixty seamen then on board.

DENMARK.

The Rigsdag was opened on Monday, there being no Speech from the Throne. The former President and Vice-President were re-elected.

The financial result of the past year shows a surplus of three million crowns. The Budget for 1883-4, which was presented on Tuesday, shows a nominal surplus of four hundred thousand crowns.

A new Danish corvette, the Fuhnen, of 2600 tons, carrying fourteen fifteen-centimetre Krupp guns, was launched on Thursday week. She has cost three million crowns.

AMERICA.

The Statistical Bureau reports that the imports of merchandise during August exceeded the exports by 3,000,000 dols., and that the exports of gold and silver exceeded the imports by 2,000,000 dols.

A steam-boat, named the Robert E. Lee, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday week on the Mississippi, thirty miles below Vicksburg. About twenty persons, including several of the crew, are believed to have perished.

CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise opened the Agricultural Exhibition at Victoria, Vancouver Island, on the 28th ult. Replying to an address from the agriculturists of the district, the Governor-General advised the people to accept any offers of labour in order to secure the speedy completion of the Pacific Railway. His Excellency's observations are understood to have had reference to the anti-Chinese agitation. The Marquis of Lorne has been enthusiastically received at New Westminster. His Excellency has proceeded into the interior. Princess Louise has returned to Victoria.

The Island of Anticosti is to be sold by auction in order to settle a lawsuit. The island is in the province of Quebec, in the estuary of the St. Lawrence, and is 130 miles by thirty to forty in extent. Its acreage is about 1,500,000. The interior is mountainous and wooded.

SOUTH AFRICA.

According to a Monday's telegram from the Cape, the chief Masupha declines to submit, and declares that he will not be satisfied with anything short of independence.

The smallpox at Capetown shows signs of abating.

AUSTRALIA.

Returns issued at Sydney on the 2nd inst. show that the revenue of New South Wales for the quarter amounted to £1,750,000, being an increase of £41,500 as compared with last year. The revenue for the past twelve months amounted to £7,250,000, being an increase of £878,000. The increase for the quarter is smaller than was generally anticipated. The falling off is accounted for by the absence of rain during a period of the year when it was required. The land revenue decreased during the same period by £50,000, but the railway receipts increased by £73,000. The Customs revenue from all sources equals that of last year.

Mr. H. M. Stanley, the African explorer, has had two audiences of the King of the Belgians.

The British India steamer Roma left Plymouth for Queensland on Wednesday week, having on board 109 single women, 100 single men, 143 married persons, and seventy children.

The forty-ninth meeting of the Archaeological Congress of France has been held at Avignon, a large number of savants from different European countries being present.

A message of the Governor of Fiji to his Legislative Council makes the satisfactory announcement that the financial prospects of the colony, in spite of some drawbacks, are gradually improving. The revenue is considerably larger than in previous years, and the foreign trade has increased.

Continental advices announce the death of the chemist Wöhler, to whom the world owes the discovery of aluminium. He was born at Eschersheim, near Frankfurt-on-the-Main, in 1809, and had for the past fifty years occupied a prominent position in the scientific world.

In the Madras Presidency last year £2025 was paid as rewards for destroying 136 tigers, 750 panthers and leopards, and 543 other animals. 1302 persons and 8938 animals were killed by wild animals and snakes, tigers killing 135 people and 3328 cattle. The cattle killed by wild animals in the Presidency during the year are valued at £17,876.

Mr. Edward Wyld, in presiding at the half-yearly meeting of the Bank of Australasia, pointed out that sheep-farming in that country was still the backbone and mainstay of the settlers. In Victoria material progress had been made in gold-mining, and the dividends paid last July by mining companies were considerably larger than they had ever been before. In Queensland the sugar industry had received a great deal of attention, and had been largely developed, and it was increasing every year.

NATIONAL SPORTS

The continuance of the beautiful autumnal weather and the promise of capital sport kept people at Newmarket to the conclusion of the First October Meeting, which will long be remembered by many backers, who had a terribly bad time of it. An unfortunate accident occurred in the Rutland Stakes, which was the opening event on the Thursday. Comanche threw Webb clean over the high iron rails into the Bird Cage, the result being that he dislocated his shoulder, and sustained other injuries that will prevent him from riding again this season. His place was taken by a stable lad named Day, who rode a capital race on the wayward American, and only succumbed to the Golden Farmer by a neck. Though reported to be seriously amiss, Belle Henriette won the Double Trial Plate easily enough; and then six runners—the smallest field on record—came out for the October Handicap. Even when the race was reduced to these narrow limits, backers were all at sea, as Wandering Nun (6 st. 6 lb.) and Strelitzia (7 st. 3 lb.), who fought out a very close finish, were the least fancied of the five that were backed. Mr. Chaplin's filly won by a head in the last two or three strides; but the performance was by no means a grand one, and she is not yet in anything like the form that she displayed as a two-year-old. Half a dozen very smart youngsters ran for the Thirty-fifth Triennial Produce Stakes, of whom Highland Chief was almost backed against the field. The fact of a comparatively unknown rider like Barker having the mount on Rookery doubtless caused that grand filly to start at an outside price. Her long rest has evidently done her good, for she won cleverly from Adriana, with Highland Chief, who got off badly, a good third. Elzevir (7 st. 12 lb.) beat a large field for the Second Nursery Stakes in very easy fashion; and Addy cantered away from Canon and five others in the Snailwell Stakes. Six was evidently a very favourite number, as, for the fifth time during the day, a field of exactly half a dozen assembled at the post for the Grand Duke Michael Stakes. The form of four of these was so moderate that the "plungers" cheerfully laid 9 to 4 on Sachem, and were horrified to see Gareth stick closely to him all the way, and do him for speed at the finish.

After the good service she had done during the week, Lord Falmouth would not pull out Dutch Oven for the St. Leger, but took his chance with Little Sister, who, however, made a very poor show against Nellie. There was a really grand field for the Rous Memorial Stakes, as the opposition of such as Sigmophone, Macheath, The Prince, Beau Brummel, and Adriana was worth a long journey to witness; indeed, if only Rookery and Galliard had been included in the field it would have been a meeting of all the two-year-old cracks of the season. Unluckily, Sigmophone went altogether amiss after his arrival at head-quarters, so his poor show may be condoned, and, after a very pretty finish, Macheath reversed the result of his previous race with Beau Brummel, the pair being split by Adriana. No doubt the course suited Macheath better than that over which he had run two days before, and, moreover, he met Beau Brummel at even weights, instead of giving him 3 lb. Symphony and The Prince were close up, and doubtless the latter will do better with more time. Addy (8 st. 9 lb.) had another easy win in the Scurry Nursery Stakes; and a rare week's sport ended appropriately enough with a dead-heat between Ladislas and Lovely for the First October Two-Year-Old Stakes.

What would have been a grand coursing meeting at Kempton Park last week was completely spoilt by bad management with regard to the hares. There were not enough of them, and very few of those that were provided were fit to run, or capable of giving anything like satisfactory trials. This is not the first or second time that there have been serious complaints on this score, and, unless the authorities secure the services of some really competent official to look after this most important branch of their business, the Kempton Park coursing meetings will degenerate into very inferior affairs. This would be a sad pity, as the place possesses every natural advantage, and our leading coursers seem inclined to give it every support. The Cardinal Wolsey Stakes for dog puppies was divided between Clef d'Or, by Cervantes—Selsey Lass, and Magician, by Misterton—Lady Lizzie; whilst the Garrick Stakes, for puppies of the opposite sex, was won by Wheeler, by Duncan—Quicklime, who beat Madeline, an own sister to Magician, in the final spin. In spite of this result, however, we fancy that Madeline is the best puppy that ran at the meeting, as she was unfairly handicapped on Saturday by having to run three times to Wheeler's twice. Some well-known performers contested the Hanworth Park Stakes for all ages, and a really fine trial in the final course between Marshal MacMahon and Match Girl, resulted in the clever victory of the veteran, who fairly outstayed Match Girl. Princess Dagmar performed worse than ever, and was put out in the first round, and Douglas, Planet, Iron Missile, Prenez Garde, Mornington, Co-equal, and Head the Trick, were all amongst the beaten lot.

Reports from various districts show that the pheasant-shooting season opened on Monday under generally favourable conditions. Birds are plentiful, and, on the whole, sportsmen have no ground of complaint.

A farewell banquet was given to the Australian cricketers at the Criterion on Thursday week, and they sailed for New York in the Alaska on Saturday.

The autumn meeting of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club was brought to a close at St. Andrews Links on Saturday. The championship was won for the third time successively by Ferguson, Fernie of Dumfries being second.

On Monday evening the 220 Yards Amateur Swimming Championship was decided at the Lambeth Baths. Six of the best-known London amateurs started, and E. C. Danels, Captain North London S.C., won rather cleverly by a yard and a half from C. Depau, Zephyr S.C., with G. Dunmore, Alliance S.C., a good third, and the rest close up. As Danels has won the cup for three successive years, it has become his property.

The autumn meeting of the London Athletic Club will take place this (Saturday) afternoon at Stamford-bridge.

The Session of Owens College, Manchester, was opened on Tuesday by an introductory lecture by Professor J. E. C. Munro, recently appointed to the Chair of Jurisprudence.

Professor Wrightson gave the first of a course of lectures on Agriculture at the Normal School of Science, South Kensington, on Wednesday. There were present, besides the students, Professor Huxley, Dean of the College; General Martin, Registrar; and Professor Judd.

Mr. Alderman Knight, the senior Alderman on the list, was yesterday week elected Lord Mayor of London. On the motion of Mr. S. Morley, M.P., seconded by Mr. Deputy Lowman Taylor, a resolution was passed acknowledging the services of Sir John Whittaker Ellis.—Mr. Herbert Jameson Waterlow was on the same day chosen Alderman by the electors of the Ward of Queenhithe, in succession to the late Mr. Alderman Walker.—The new Sheriffs, Messrs. De Keyser and a Savoy, assumed office on Thursday week.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have given instructions to the auctioneer to withdraw from public sale the Brentford Eyot.

Mr. H. Courthope Bowen, M.A., late head master of the Grocers' Company's Schools, has been appointed Principal of the Finsbury Training College.

The comet recently announced has already assumed the proportions of a first magnitude star, and is visible to the naked eye in the east-south-east shortly after five in the morning.

The annual presentation of fruit by the Fruiterers' Company to the Lord Mayor was made on Wednesday, and in the evening his Lordship entertained the members to a banquet at the Mansion House.

The Great Northern Railway Extension to Leicester was opened for passenger traffic on Monday. The new line gives improved communication with North-East Leicestershire, the Stilton cheese district, East Notts, and the Lincolnshire coast.

The seventh annual dairy show at the Agricultural Hall has been held this week. The entries are less numerous than they were in preceding years, but the quality of the stock was excellent, and the articles and produce exhibited show the great advances made in dairy farming.

Lovett, who escaped from Millbank Prison early on Thursday week, was recaptured in Gower-street on Sunday. He offered a desperate resistance. On being taken to the station he stated that he had disguised himself by rubbing his face and the prison clothes with soot, making himself appear very much like a chimney sweep.

During the past week a smaller number of steamers arrived at Liverpool with live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada in comparison with the previous week's arrivals. The totals show a decrease in cattle and a somewhat large increase in sheep and fresh meat, being—846 cattle, 2937 sheep, 3756 quarters of beef, and 100 carcasses of mutton.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Worcestershire Exhibition of Arts and Industries was held at Worcester last Saturday—Earl Beauchamp in the chair—when satisfactory reports were made as to the success of the undertaking, which has already paid its expenses, and it is contemplated that at the close there will be a respectable surplus left in hand. The exhibition will be closed on Tuesday, Oct. 17.

Yesterday week the annual meeting of the Brighton School of Science and Art was held. The report, which was adopted, stated that the debt for the buildings had been reduced to £4200, the committee having been enabled, mainly through a contribution of over £300 from the late Sanitary Exhibition, to pay off during the year £550. The committee of management was reappointed. In the evening the prizes were distributed at the Dome.

Under the patronage of the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Duke of Manchester, Admiral Lord John Hay, Lady Hay, and other persons of distinction, a military tournament, in aid of the families of the killed, wounded, and disabled in the Egyptian war was held last Saturday in the grounds of Drayton Hall, West Drayton, the residence of Lieutenant-General Taylor, C.B., Adjutant-General to the Forces. It was attended with great success.

The Victoria Glee Club held their first concert of the season 1882-3 on Thursday week at the Horns Assembly Rooms, Kennington, where they have removed from their old quarters in Victoria-street, Westminster. Messrs. Egbert Roberts, Bryant, Kessell, and W. Sexton were the soloists. Great effect was given in the patriotic choruses "Peace to the souls of the heroes," "Comrades in Arms," and "The Soldiers' Chorus" by a choir of about one hundred male voices. Mr. W. Sexton was musical director and conductor.

At the meeting of the Feoffees of the Stroud Charities yesterday week a letter was read from Sir Samuel Marling expressing his desire to make some permanent provision in Stroud, which he formerly represented, for the better education of the middle classes and the pick of the working class; with this view he offered £10,000 for the foundation of a good middle-class school, and Mrs. Dickenson, widow of the late County Chairman of Gloucestershire, offered £1000 for scholarships in the school in memory of her deceased husband. Both gifts were accepted with thanks.

The annual tournament of the Sussex Lawn Tennis Club terminated on Monday. The chief event was a contest for the championship, and a cup value 20 gs., to be held for two years in succession. In this, M'Namara, the holder of the cup, was defeated by Mr. H. K. Wilberforce, of the West Middlesex Club. In the Ladies' Single Handicap Miss Cole-ridge beat Miss Kemmiss. In the gentlemen's double, Mr. Williams, Devonshire Park, and Mr. Wilberforce beat Captain Ravenhill and Captain Spens; while Mr. Wilberforce and Miss Cobbold beat Mr. Berkeley and Miss Kemmiss in a mixed double match.

Among the subjects discussed at the Congress of the Associated Chambers of Commerce held at Gloucester this week, were the questions of the remodelling of the Spanish wine duties and the treaty with Spain, telegraphic communication at home and abroad, the reform of the Bankruptcy Law, the jurisdiction of County Courts, the law of partnership, the patent law, a proposal for establishing a wire and metal gauge, liability of employers, railway rates and fares, the Factory Acts, the Education Act, and resolutions urging the appointment of a Minister of Commerce and of Agriculture. The Congress sat two days for business, and excursions followed.

Presiding at the opening meeting of the winter session of Liverpool University College last Saturday, Lord Derby remarked on the difference between the functions of it and London University—the one seeking to test knowledge, the other to impart it. Speaking of medical science, his Lordship said we now lived longer than our ancestors, and lived more intensely, which was mainly the result of a better study of the laws of health. Mr. Matthew Arnold gave the introductory address, the main feature of which was to insist on the advisability and importance of good middle-class schools. He urged that the State might make some such provision for these schools as was made in Germany.

At the Jubilee Meeting of the Royal South Bucks Agricultural Association, held at Chippenham Court, near Slough, last week, the Prince Consort's Silver Cup, value 20 gs., presented by the Queen to the tenant farmer as the best cultivator of root crops, was awarded Mr. J. Twinch, of Chippenham. The Royal Hunt Cup, value 10 gs., given by the gentlemen hunting with her Majesty's Hounds, and being the second prize for general cultivation, was won by Mr. J. G. Ive, of Langley.—Yesterday week the annual Exhibition of the Oswestry District Agricultural Society was held. Most of its patrons attended, including the Earl of Powis, the Earl of Bradford, Lord Newport, Lord Harlech, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, and many of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood.—The annual dinner of the Royal East Berks Agricultural Association was held at the Townhall, Maidenhead, on Tuesday.

MAGAZINES FOR OCTOBER.

The *Cornhill* publishes the first part of an interesting paper on an episode in Voltaire's life of no small importance to mankind, his residence in England from 1726 to 1729. Voltaire's flight to England was his Hegira, which probably contributed more than any other incident in his career to transform him from a mere man of letters into a philosopher. How well he learned the lessons of liberty, toleration, respect for public usefulness and public order, taught him by this country, the whole tenor of his correspondence while in England sufficiently attests. It is to be lamented, on the other hand, that a favourable biographer is unable to acquit him of the heaviest charge ever brought against him, that of acting as a spy upon Pope and Bolingbroke in the interest of Walpole. Another very good paper treats of the early days of Miss Edgeworth, and is also to be continued. "A Glimpse of the United States" vividly depicts the impression produced upon the mind of a traveller by the colossal spectacle of American material development, harbinger, the writer believes, of a no less remarkable moral and artistic development to come. To this hopeful picture a sketch of the dilapidation of modern Delphi, and an account of the Kachyans, a robber tribe in Northern Burmah, afford a striking contrast.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne, it seems, writes "Fortune's Fool" from month to month, and this month's instalment has failed to reach *Macmillan*. The number hence comes to be occupied with twelve short articles, most of which have the air of being extracted from pigeon holes where they might have long reposed but for the unforeseen emergency. The principal exceptions are the Archbishop of Canterbury's brief remarks on Mr. Mozley's Oxford reminiscences, and Mr. Sutherland Edwards's sketch of Marshal von Moltke's service with the Turks in 1839, when the great strategist's allies were thoroughly defeated by the Egyptians, whom we have since found so contemptible, but who were very different in the days of Ibrahim Pasha. The Archbishop's curt and incisive remarks merely touch on a few phases of the Oxford movement of forty years ago, but clearly convey his opinion that it has been worse than worthless as a barrier to the Church of England. Professor Seeley directs attention to the insufficiently appreciated phenomenon of the enormous expansion of English enterprise and interests in the eighteenth century. Mr. Mason relates some curious instances of "thought reading;" Mr. A. W. Ward lavishes praise on Mr. F. T. Palgrave's "patriotic poetry," but is judiciously sparing of quotation.

Blackwood, celebrated for short stories, has seldom published a more striking novelette than "The Story of James Barker, a Tale of the Congo Coast." The dismal yet not unpicturesque aspect, natural and human, of this forlorn region is painted with a realistic power which intimate acquaintance alone could bestow, and the impression of reality is deepened by the inartistic structure of the matter-of-fact but extremely powerful story, which does not read like a fiction. The theme is the self-sacrifice of disinterested affection, and the effect is worthy of the theme. "In the British Museum" is a story of the extravaganza class, which might have been very good if it had been more carefully worked out. Extravagant also, but too amusing for censure, is the sprightly little farce entitled "Adolphus, a Comedy of Affinities." The more serious contents of the magazine are of little importance, although papers on the Erskine family and Tunis are readable enough. The latter is chiefly derived from Mr. Broadley's recent book.

The *Nineteenth Century* is less interesting than usual. It has, however, two economical articles of considerable importance: one a review by Mr. George Howell of the financial condition of trades' unions; the other a report by Mr. Sedley Taylor on the working of the German scheme of applying the co-operative system to agriculture. The results stated by both writers are satisfactory. Dr. Charles Wright summarises the reasons which have induced Delitzsch to place the Garden of Eden in Babylonia. Mr. F. Francis's "Glimpse of Mexico" is a glimpse indeed, he having merely been a few miles across the border of Northern Mexico. He has, however, seen enough to be worth recording, which he does in a graphic and animated style. An exceedingly interesting contribution by Mr. C. F. Keary introduces us to the Roumanian popular songs collected by M. Torceanu, who has made it his especial object to preserve the Slavonian words and idioms of the popular speech, which are being systematically banished from the literary language of the country. Some of these simple snatches of song possess considerable beauty, and Mr. Keary's versions are most successful.

Sir Richard Temple's article in the *Contemporary Review* on British policy in Egypt reiterates the counsels of moderation and good faith which have been generally tendered by the Press. The two succeeding essays deal with more controversial matter. Mr. Sheldon Amos's reply to Mr. Keary's pamphlet "Spoiling the Egyptians" will, at all events, prevent its being said any longer that this effective composition has been allowed to pass without an answer. Mr. Amos imputes the financial disorganisation of Egypt mainly to the extravagance of the late Khedive; while Mr. Mulhall, who succeeds him, makes out something of a case for that potentate by proving that he spent more than the sum actually received upon public works. But the sum received was less than half the sum nominally borrowed. Dr. Hayman advocates diocesan synods; and Mr. Baden Powell, who is not afraid of anti-climax, denounces clôture by a bare majority as "un-English, unparliamentary, self-destructive, useless, and unnecessary." Mr. Philip Robinson points out the errors into which English poets have fallen when they have attempted to describe foreign birds after books. Professor Max Müller labours to convince young Indian civilians of the advantage of a knowledge of Sanscrit, and M. Gabriel Monod reviews contemporary French politics in a desponding fashion, finding nothing satisfactory except M. Jules Ferry's educational reforms.

The *Atlantic Monthly* has the continuation of Mr. Hardy's "Two on a Tower," a bright and interesting sketch of "The Sabine Hills," by Miss Harriet Preston, and another chapter of "Studies in the South," treating principally of the battle-field of Shiloh and its vicinity. Even the Northern American is fairly agitated at the excessive consumption of tobacco in the South. The "English Interpreter" depicted by Mr. Scudder is Mr. Shields, whose modest yet brilliant career is a proof that one need not paint Academy pictures to display all the qualities of an artist. The *Gentleman's Magazine* has readable but not remarkable contributions on "Pyramid Prophecies," "Birds of Song," the Istriian coast, Californian forests, and Mirabeau. By an unaccountable coincidence, no sooner have Messrs. Chatto and Windus announced a collected edition of Mr. Charles Reade's novels, than critical studies of him come forth thick and fast in this magazine. "Ouida" takes up the burden this month, and while paying Mr. Reade some rather strained compliments, laments his inability to draw even a woman of the people "in her nobler phases," and much more a female chameleon of the variety entitled by Ouida a *femme du monde*.

Other magazines, not received at the time of going to press with our early edition, will be noticed next week.



THE BATTLE OF TEL-EL KEBIR: SCENE OUTSIDE THE FIELD HOSPITAL AFTER THE ACTION.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



LIEUTENANT D. S. KAYS, 74TH LIGHT INFANTRY,
KILLED AT TEL-EL-KEBIR.



COMMANDER WYATT RAWSON, R.N.,
KILLED AT TEL-EL-KEBIR.

OFFICERS KILLED AT TEL-EL-KEBIR.

The death of Commander Wyatt Rawson, R.N., Naval Aide-de-Camp to Sir Garnet Wolseley, is much regretted. This gallant naval officer was mortally wounded at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and died a few days afterwards on board the hospital-ship *Carthage*. Commander Wyatt Rawson was brother to Captain H. H. Rawson, R.N. He was appointed naval cadet in April, 1867, and was promoted to Sub-Lieutenant in January, 1873. He was Acting-Lieutenant on board the Active corvette, under Captain Sir William Hewett, and was severely wounded at the battle of Amoaful against the Ashantees Jan. 31, 1874. He was specially mentioned in despatches for his energy and tact when serving with the Land Transport Corps, and for his gallant services was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and had received the Ashantee medal. He served in the Arctic expedition of 1875-6, and on his return was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. In January, 1877, he was appointed a Lieu-

tenant to the *Alexandra*, flag-ship of Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hornby. In October last he was appointed Lieutenant of the *Victoria and Albert* Royal yacht, and his name was still retained on the books of the yacht while serving in Egypt. In the *Gazette*, two days before his death, his special promotion to Commander was recorded, for his "valuable and gallant services rendered at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir on the 13th inst., on the recommendation of the general officer commanding her Majesty's forces in Egypt." The young midshipman, Mr. Dudley De Chair, who was taken prisoner by the enemy, near Ramleh, and was detained at Cairo till the end of the campaign, is a nephew of the late Commander Wyatt Rawson.

Lieutenant Dudley Stuart Kays, of the Highland Light Infantry (late 74th Highlanders) is the third officer of that regiment killed at Tel-el-Kebir. He was born Nov. 12, 1853, and was educated at Harrow, then passed through Sandhurst, and was gazetted to the 74th Highlanders on Sept. 21, 1874: since March, 1881, he held the regimental appointment of

second instructor of musketry. Major T. Colville, whose portrait we have given, and Lieutenant Louis Somervell, both of the 74th, lost their lives in the same action; and five officers of the regiment were wounded.

We learn from the *Daily Telegraph* Correspondent at Paris that an important discovery has been made in the neighbourhood of Poitiers, where an entire Gallo-Roman town has been unearthed. It contains a temple 114 yards in length by 70 yards in breadth, baths occupying 2 hectares, a theatre, the stage of which alone measures 90 yards, streets, houses, and other buildings covering a space of nearly 7 hectares. The excavations are being continued with further success, disclosing more edifices, sculpture in the very best style and in good preservation—dating, it is thought, from the second century—and a quantity of iron, bronze, and earthen articles. M. Lisch, the inspector of historic monuments, is enthusiastic over this discovery, and declares that the town is "a little Pompeii in the centre of France."



THE WAR IN EGYPT: WOUNDED SOLDIERS ON THE WAY TO HOSPITAL.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

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THE MOST REFINED LUXURY OF THE TOILET.
USED IN HIGHEST CIRCLES HALF A CENTURY.
THE ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE,
JEWELLERY and BROWN'S.
PRESERVES TEETH and GUMS TO OLD AGE.
GIVES FRAGRANCE TO THE BREATH.
ONLY THE GENUINE ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE
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Keeps perfect in every climate for years.



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DRAWN BY R. C. WOODVILLE, FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

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WAREHOUSE,
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UPON RECEIPT OF LETTER OR TELEGRAM,
PETER ROBINSON'S Experienced Dressmakers and Milliners
travel to all parts of the Country (no matter the distance), free
of any extra charge, with Dresses, Mantles, Millinery, and a
full Assortment of Made-up Articles of the best and most suit-
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the same VERY REASONABLE PRICES as if purchased at the
Warehouse in REGENT-STREET.

Mourning for servants at unexceptionable low rates,
at a great saving to large or small families.
Funerals conducted in Town or Country at stated Charges.
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the Richest Qualities, is supplied by
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PETER ROBINSON
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One of the Largest Stocks in London to select from; in
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IMPROVED JANUS CORD (Registered),
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The wear of every yard guaranteed.
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WE HAVE JUST SECURED, AT A SLIGHT COMMISSION,
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BLACK BROCADED SILKS,
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A guarantee of wear accompanies every yard
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which can be distinguished
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3ft. 3ft. 6in. 4ft. 4ft. 6in. 5ft. 5ft. 6in.
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TURKEY CARPETS.

TURKEY CARPETS, as made in the
Seventeenth Century.

NOTICE.—Just arrived, ex ss. Ava and
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Only at MAPLE and CO.'S, Tottenham-court-road, London.

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The following are a few of a great number of exceptionally
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MAPLE and CO. have correspondents and
buyers in India and Persia (who act solely for them) from
whom they receive direct consignments of superior and first-
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cautioned against large quantities which are coming forward of
inferior quality, these having been made to suit the demand for
cheap foreign carpets, especially Turkey. The trade supplied.

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BEST BRUSSELS
CARPETS at 3s. 6d. per yard.

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usual price asked at the West-End for the same quality.

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MAPLE and CO., LONDON.

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE QUEEN.
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WELFORD and SONS, Proprietors.
THE HOME FARM, WILLESDEN, W.
CHIEF DAIRY, ELGIN-ROAD, MAIDA-VALE.
BRANCH DAIRY, adjoining SOUTH KENSINGTON
STATION.

BRANCH DAIRY, QUEEN'S-ROAD, BAYSWATER, W.
BRANCH DAIRY, WARWICK-ROAD.
The Dairies are all supplied direct from the Home Farm
(upwards of 300 acres) at Willemsden, and are under strict medical
and veterinary supervision by Dr. Mahomed, F.R.C.P., Mr. G.
George Bird, M.R.C.S., Professor Wanklyn, and Mr. Stokes.
The Dairy, workmen's dwellings, &c., at St. Peter's Park,
stand on a site of upwards of two acres in extent. The "Times"
of May 12, 1882, in an article states—

"The main building comprises the necessary offices and de-
partments for the dairy operations of cream-separating and
butter-making. The cream-separators are on the centrifugal
principle, driven by steam-power. By their aid cream is sepa-
rated from the milk as soon as it comes from the cow, without
the loss of time and space involved in the standing of the milk
for the cream to rise. These and other machines are driven by
a 12-horse-power horizontal engine, taking steam from a
20-horse-power boiler, which also supplies steam to the chaff-
cutting engines in the stables, of which there is an extensive
range. The milk as it is received from the farm is
lowered by an hydraulic lift to the basement of the main build-
ing, where it is transferred into cans and raised again by the
lift to the yard, whence it is sent out in the carts for delivery.
Near the main building are sheds for high-class breeds of cows
for customers requiring special milk. Close at hand are two
blocks of model buildings forming the residences of the men in
Messrs. Welford's employ. The establishment from first to last
has been constructed with all modern improvements, and is
under the constant inspection of a sanitary engineer, while the
employees are under medical supervision; indeed, nothing has
been left undone that science could devise to render the Warwick
Farm Dairies perfect in every respect."

For a more copious description of the Warwick Farm Dairies
see article, with illustrations, in ILLUSTRATED LONDON
NEWS of Sept. 16 and LADY'S PICTORIAL of Sept. 30, 1882.

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WELFORD and SONS, Proprietors.

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FROM AMERICA!
The finest biscuits the world produces,
most tempting and unique flavour. For
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Silver and Gold Medals awarded at
every exhibition to Wilson's American
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Obtain Wilson's "Extra Toast" biscuits
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Stores.
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Awarded
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GRAND
DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.

CHOCOLAT MENIER, in ½ lb. and ¼ lb.
PACKETS.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.—Awarded Twenty-
Eight
PRIZE MEDALS.
Consumption annually
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CHOCOLAT MENIER. Paris,
London,
New York.
Sold Everywhere.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted.
Four times the strength of Cocoa Thickened yet Weakened with
Arrowroot, Starch, &c.

The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digest-
ive Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER."
Keeps in all climates. Requires no cooking. A teaspoonful to
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In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.
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bourne, Christchurch, N.Z.

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FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
"A most delicious and valuable
article."—Standard.

COCOA. PURE COCOA ONLY.
FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT.
"Strictly pure."—W. W. SCODDART,
F.I.C., F.C.S., City Analyst, Bristol.
SIXTEEN PRIZE MEDALS.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY in the late
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FOR THE FAMILY TABLE.

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FOR THE SICK ROOM.

BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR
HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

TO MAKE A JELLY or BLANC-MANGE,
Buy a 3d. or 6d. Packet of CANNON'S GELATINE
POWDER. This preparation is simple in its use, and perfectly
pure. Directions included in each packet. Sold by all Grocers and
Gillmen.—B. CANNON and Co., Manufacturers, Lincoln, England.

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THE MOST WHOLESOME OF ALL SPIRITS.

DUBLIN WHISKY, Distilled by Messrs.
JOHN JAMESON and SON, WILLIAM JAMESON and
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can be obtained in Wood by wholesale merchants and dealers,
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purity and delicacy, and are recommended by the Faculty.
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World-famed Claret and Cognacs.
BORDEAUX.
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SWISS CHAMPAGNE.—Recommended
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Slightly exciting tonic Liqueur, curative. Sample case.
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purest and best of the non-alcoholic drinks. Price, in London,
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bottles, 1s. and same allowed when returned.—C. Codd and Co.,
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Riviera stations. No frost or snow.

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First-class hotel. Highly recommended. Situated near railway
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at this healthy hotel. Drainage, closets, and ventilation
perfect. Constructed on scientific principles. Water and air pure.
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BUILDING LANDS, situated in the splendid Gulf of
Napoule, with south and south-west aspects, facing and domi-
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vegetation, pure air, no epidemics; 4000 yards from Cannes;
railway station near.
Each lot contains £20 represents land at 3fr. per square yard.
Price to Non-Shareholders, 5fr. 10fr.
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MENTON.—Pension to suit. Prospectus free.
MENTON.—Hôtel Splendide. G. HORNBEACH, Propr.

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The Sea Baths of Monaco are completely protected from the
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Establishment. Tropical vegetation abounds, yet the temper-
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First-class extra. Grand view of Lake and Alps. Solitaires
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OCCUPATION OF ZAGAZIG AFTER THE BATTLE OF TEL-EL-KEBIR.

THE BATTLE OF TEL-EL-KEBIR.

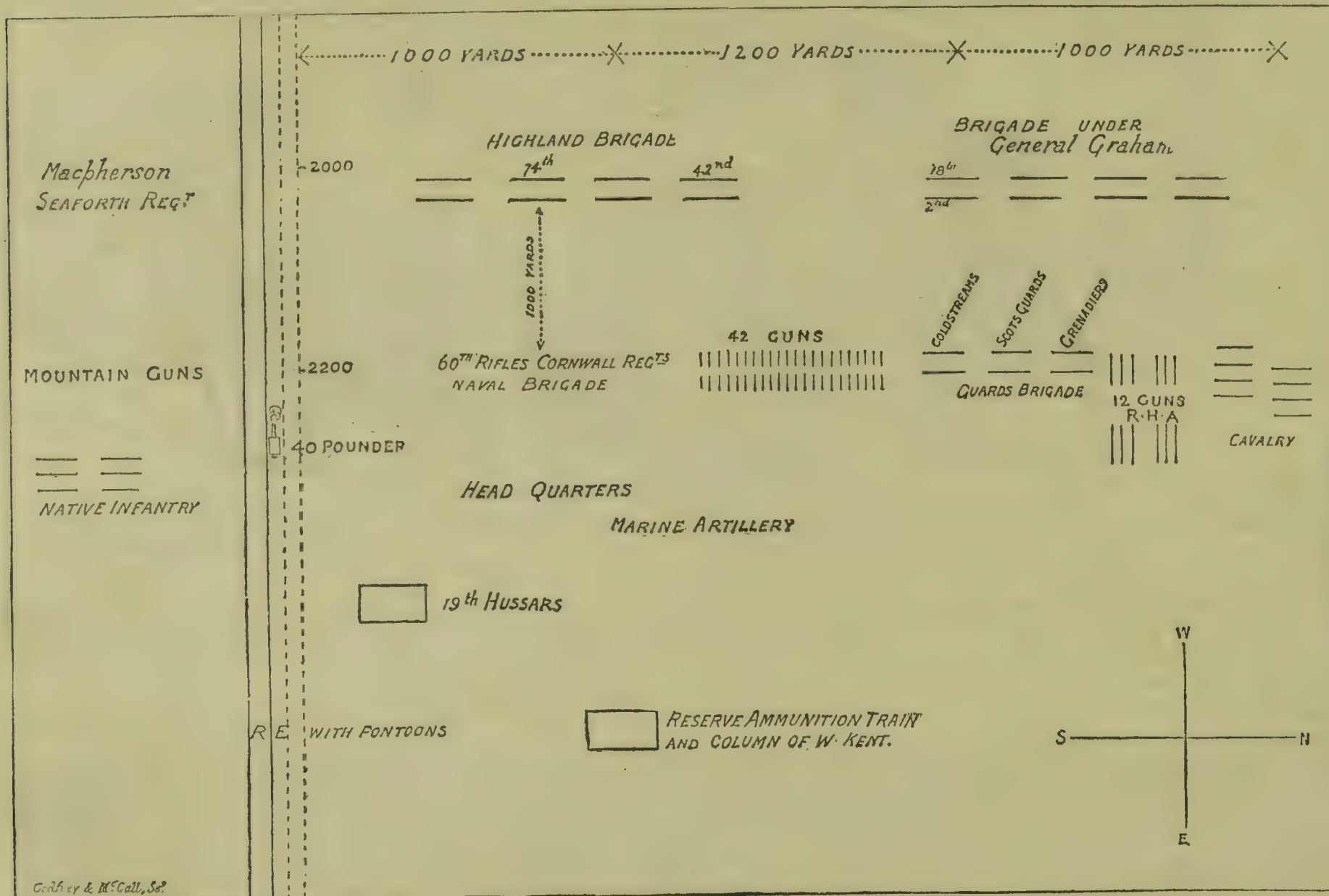
Our Special Artist with the British Army in Egypt has furnished us with a number of Sketches of the final conflict and victory at Tel-el-Kebir on Wednesday, the 13th ult., when Sir Garnet Wolseley, by a night march from Kassassin, surprised Arabi Pasha before five o'clock in the morning, and stormed the strongly intrenched position of the larger Egyptian Army, in a hand-to-hand conflict of little more than twenty minutes. The official return shows that the exact force at Sir Garnet Wolseley's disposal at Tel-el-Kebir was 12,277 Infantry, 2785 Cavalry, sixty pieces of artillery, and 214 men of the Naval Brigade, with six Gatling guns. The order of advance is shown in the accompanying Plan, which has been copied, by permission, from that of Sir Garnet Wolseley. We have already published the official despatch of the Commander-in-Chief telegraphed to the War Office the same day, in which Sir Garnet related the course of the action, as well as the several narratives, likewise sent home by telegraph, of the

London daily newspaper correspondents, who were enabled to witness the actual engagement. More precise accounts, written a few days afterwards at Cairo, have appeared in those journals this week; and the following statement is compiled from them, with a view to be read with the assistance of our engraved Plan of the Order of Advance, and to accompanying the other Illustrations, from our Artist's own pencil, which appear in this publication:—

According to Sir Garnet's manner on such occasions, every precaution possible had been taken to prevent the enemy from knowing his intentions as well as to prepare for the march of the troops. Before daybreak on the morning of Sept. 12, the day preceding the fight, all the officers commanding divisions and brigades, as well as all heads of departments, had ridden with him on to the ground lying between the two camps, and had the whole nature of the movement and intended disposition of the troops explained to them. The direction of the enemy's works and the stars that were to guide our course towards them were also pointed out. It was also arranged that a series of posts,

marking the direction towards the enemy, should be set up by the engineers towards nightfall, the object of not setting them up before hand being to prevent the enemy from discovering their existence. No orders were, however, issued as to the coming attack to the force generally, and the only order given late in the afternoon was that the tents should be struck and the kits and camp equipage be piled at the sides of the railway ready for removal. Generally speaking, it does not seem that any knowledge prevailed throughout the force as to the fact that they were that night to move forward for the critical attack itself, though everyone knew that a march was in contemplation.

To return, however, to the arrangements of the night. As the canal and railway ran side by side through our position straight up to Arabi's intrenchments and through them, these formed the directing lines for our advance. The orders verbally given during the morning ride were that as soon as the tents and other stores had been piled at the side of the railway, the several brigades should march to take up a position four miles



THE WAR IN EGYPT: PLAN OF THE ADVANCE ON TEL-EL-KEBIR.

from the enemy's intrenchments on ground that had been pointed out in the morning. The general disposition of the troops in this position will be best understood from the above Plan. All the troops, whose place is shown in this, gradually reached their position before ten o'clock, soon after which hour Sir Garnet himself rode on to the ground, and examined the whole of the position.

General Macpherson was ordered not to move off from camp till 2.30 a.m. and then to march directly along the bank of the canal, the design being that he should only arrive after the attack had commenced, in order not to give the enemy previous warning of the coming attack. At the same hour, 2.30 a.m., the whole of the force, which had bivouacked and slept on the ground assigned up to that hour, moved forward to the attack, Commander Wyatt Rawson, R.N., guiding Sir A. Alison's Brigade due west by the stars, and one of the officers, who had been engaged in sketching the ground, performing the same work for General Graham. The subsequent formation of the army was as follows:—

First Line.—Left: Highland Brigade, under Sir Archibald Alison, consisting of the Highland Light Infantry, Cameron Highlanders, Gordon Highlanders, Black Watch. 2nd Brigade, under General Graham. Right: Royal Irish Fusiliers, York and Lancaster, Royal Marines, Royal Irish.

Second Line.—Left: 4th Brigade, under Colonel Ashburnham—Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, King's Royal Rifles. Right: Guards Brigade, under H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught—Coldstreams, Scots, Grenadiers. Reserves: Marine Artillery, West Kent (part only). Royal Artillery in position right and left.

In order to keep up the connection between the several brigades, connecting files were interposed between brigade and brigade, both laterally and to the rear. Staff officers were continually sent from point to point during the advance. In this way, though, of course, at times the advance of such a force at night presents great difficulties, no serious hitch occurred; and the Highland Brigade arrived in front of the works it was intended to assault almost simultaneously with the arrival of General Graham's Brigade before the extreme left of the enemy's position. The orders for the whole force were to advance straight into the works with a ringing cheer without firing a shot. In most cases regiments carried out this order to the letter, but one or two, which been a little thrown back in the line of advance, coming under a sudden burst of unaimed fire from the enemy, stopped to return it before advancing. In all cases this involved far heavier losses than were entailed upon the regiments that went in directly

with the bayonet and with hand-to-hand shooting. Speaking broadly, however, despite the elaborate trace of the enemy's works and the fact that he was able to bring a crossing fire to bear upon almost every part of the position, the attack moved forward without a check. Indeed, curiously enough, the only momentary delay was due to the sudden burst of fire with which the surprised enemy greeted the troops, a burst of fire so sudden that for the moment, in its turn, it startled our troops and for an instant checked them.

The first slight streaks of dawn had just begun to shoot up into the sky, and the stars were growing pale when, at five a.m., Sir A. Alison gave the word for the cheer and charge. The moment could not have been more happily chosen. The darkness had protected our march over a featureless stretch of desert, on which there would have been absolutely no shelter to be found for 6000 yards from either the enemy's artillery or from the infantry fire from the works as soon as we had passed within possible range. On the other hand, as the light gradually improved, our men within the works and the cavalry, which, as soon as the works were taken, at once took up the pursuit, were able to see clearly the direction of the enemy's flight and to prevent him from returning anywhere. Within thirty-five minutes of the first attack all resistance everywhere within the main works had ceased; but a work on the extreme right of the enemy's position, thrown forward from the canal to flank the entire front, had not been assaulted, and continued to pour artillery fire across the front of the works, as Sir Garnet with his staff rode forward through the captured part of the position and on to the bridge at Tel-el-Kebir (fully three miles within the first line of the works), fresh intrenchments of which, tier above tier, were repeated right on to the bridge and railway station. A battery of artillery was detailed by Sir John Adye to silence the work on the enemy's right, and, not without some losses in men and horses, ere long blew up the magazine and silenced the battery. The victory was complete—line after line of earthworks had fallen into our hands, and the enemy, in disordered masses, were scattered over the country racing for dear life; our soldiers were in quick pursuit, pouring in volleys, and as the crest commanding the bridge of Tel-el-Kebir was reached there was only the shadow of a foe left in arms against us. The final moment was reached as Major-General Drury Lowe, after a forced march, was seen swooping down upon the right flank with a glittering line of sabres extended towards the flying Egyptians. They rode through the battalions of scattered infantry, which were by this time throwing down their arms, and some of them plunging into the canal, to

hide themselves in the cultivated lands on the other side. At seven a.m. the last shot was fired, a great prolonged hurrah going up as our victorious infantry swarmed on to the Tel-el-Kebir Bridge, and united with the cavalry, who had just arrived from their long, tedious, and successful circuit. Then there was a great meeting of Generals, and, over some cups of muddy water, the battle of Tel-el-Kebir was toasted and discussed, after which Arabi's immense tented camp was occupied for a few hours' shelter, while the fatigued soldiers sought a well-earned rest. Our victory gave us, amongst other things, a large standing camp, with provisions, arms, ammunition, and kit for over 20,000 men. Many standards had been captured, one by Lord St. Vincent, A.D.C. to Sir Baker Russell, who cut down the bearer; and fifty-eight guns of various calibre—chiefly Krupp—with a large number of horses and camels, and hundreds of prisoners. A few minutes after the capture a train came in from Kassassin in charge of Major Wallace, R.E., full of provisions and rations for men and horses. The light cavalry pushed on, and arrived at Cairo in the afternoon of the next day, Thursday, the 14th. A small detachment at once pushed up to the citadel, out of which 6000 Egyptian soldiers on being summoned agreed to march. Arabi shortly after surrendered himself unconditionally, and by ten a.m. on the morning of the 15th Sir Garnet, with his staff and an escort of the Guards, had arrived by train in Cairo. The city was soon occupied by a large British force, while the Egyptian military positions and forces at Kafr Dower and elsewhere in the Delta surrendered without any resistance.

The storming of the trenches at Tel-el-Kebir, which is the subject of Mr. R. C. Woodville's spirited drawing in the two-page Engraving and of the Engraving on our front page, is thus described by the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*:—

"The Highlanders on the left, and the Irish Brigade on the right, both rushed madly at a blind position, obedient to the very remarkable order not to fire or even to load, but to take the works at the point of the bayonet. Generals and officers must have had wonderful confidence in their men to give and perpetuate such an order. But that confidence was certainly not belied. In cold blood, at 200 yards' distance, under a heavy musketry and artillery fire, our gallant troops fixed their bayonets, then, with soul-stirring cheers that rent the air, swept on to meet the enemy, whose Oriental shrieks and confused chattering made but feeble response. Soon the ditches were filled by our men, who helped each other up the embankments and hurled themselves upon the expectant but unequal Egyptians, many of whom yet fought hard, giving thrust for

thrust, and dying where they stood. The Highlanders, especially the 74th, knew well how to deal with the slippery earth-works, clambering over them in hot haste to get on first terms with their swarthy foe, Generals Alison and Graham being close at hand with their respective brigades as the strife proceeded. And there—amid the storm of war, as cool as though it were only 'the breeze that shakes the barley'—stood the portly pipe-majors pouring out their martial strains as the luddies plied their arms in true Highland fashion. Inch by inch the stubborn Nubians and white-frocked Egyptians were driven back over the whole breastwork, and, after a brief space, another tumultuous cheer denoted that the first line of works was ours, the gory heaps in the inner trenches showing how keen must have been the struggle for mastery. Heavy and sad, however, was the loss we had suffered, as the casualty-list will show. There, in the bloody trenches, lay heaps of dead and wounded, our own men mingling freely with the enemy, the dead lying so placidly and peacefully, not caring whether succour came; the wounded anxious and agonised, but beaming with delight when the victorious British cheers, wafted back on the morning breezes, told a tale easy to understand. In one place, where the trenches were deep, with a flanking redoubt, a young Highland officer was sleeping his last sleep, with his arms stretched out over the ditch, and face to the enemy. Two yards behind lay the bodies of three stalwart Highlanders, who had apparently been outpaced by their young leader, but were racing hard to shield him from danger. All lay dead, with arms and heads forward, as though their very spirits had sprung forward in this discharge of loyal and manly duty. The sequel to the scene was telling to a degree; on the other side of the earthwork lay a mangled heap of dead Egyptians, who had paid a dear penalty for bringing to the earth the young Scottish laird. And so, along the whole line similar instances occurred illustrating the pluck and dutifulness of each regiment as they scaled the slippery banks vying with each other to be in first and fulfil their deadly errand. Hand-in-hand, English, Scotch, and Irish united in one common onset which, it is needless to say, was irresistible. The enemy hesitated, broke, fled, leaving their dead and dying behind, whilst our victorious lads pursued them briskly over the open ground intervening between the first and second lines of earthworks."

EXPLOSION OF AMMUNITION-TRAINS AT CAIRO.

A most alarming and destructive accident took place at the Cairo Railway Station in the afternoon of Friday (yesterday week). It appears that the train had come in from Benha with the 60th Rifles at four o'clock, just as another was on the point of starting for Alexandria, with trucks containing ammunition and shells. One of these trucks exploded, scattering the shells all over the station, and at the same time demolishing the end carriage or carriages of the Benha train, in which were a number of our soldiers. Quickly the fire spread, while one after another the scattered shells were bursting so as to check all efforts to arrest it. Presently the conflagration reached the Commissariat stores, which were immediately adjoining the station; thence passing to the small-arms ammunition, a successive rattle being kept up as one after another exploded. The whole group of buildings was in a very short time a mass of flames, which were spreading irresistibly in all directions, and causing the utmost terror to the native population. It is a favourable circumstance, however, that the canal separates the railway terminus from the main portion of the city of Cairo, otherwise the results must have been still more calamitous. As it is, several lives are lost, and a quantity of military stores valued, with the damage to the station and the trains, at more than £100,000. As the boxes of rifle-cartridges exploded with loud reports, and shells burst, the din was terrible, and resembled that of a general engagement. The troops turned out to keep the streets in the neighbourhood clear of the Arab mob, which assembled in great numbers. The Duke of Connaught was with the Guards, who were hard at work getting the waggons out of the way, but it was very dangerous to approach the burning buildings, as splinters of shell were flying about in all directions. Most of our reserve ammunition, with an enormous quantity of ordnance and commissariat stores, was destroyed. A Staff-sergeant of the Commissariat Corps was killed and another dangerously wounded. Surgeon-Major Tolmie was also wounded, and five soldiers. Several natives were killed. The ammunition was our own, and did not belong to the Egyptians; it had been kept in sheds and waggons for the last few days, and was being removed by the military at the request of the railway authorities, and the explosion began during the process of removal. It is attributed to an accidental blow to a percussion shell. The other railway stock has suffered no damage, having been speedily removed.

NOTES OF PREPARATION AT NEWMARKET.

"Feeling the horses at work" invariably forms part of the programme that one sketches out for a visit to Newmarket for one of the seven meetings that are held at the metropolis of the turf during the racing season. Unfortunately, it is just the part that is most generally omitted. A long afternoon on the heath is followed by a cosy little dinner. Then comes the pleasantest cigar of the day, and we stroll down to the rooms just to see if there is any change in the betting on the next great event that is to be decided. We return to our hotel or lodgings between ten and eleven o'clock, virtuously resolved on turning in at once, so as to be prepared for an early start to the Limekilns. A final brandy-and-soda has been disposed of, and our bed-room candlestick is in our hand, when one of the party insidiously proposes "just a round or two of Nap." We hesitate—and are lost. "Mind, I don't play a minute after twelve o'clock," is our last remark as we draw up to the table, and it probably strikes three before we get up, more or less out of pocket, but still fully determined to be on the heath in good time. Alas for the weakness of overnight resolutions! Something under three hours' sleep is really not enough after a long day in the open air, and the tap at our door at six a.m. only elicits a smothered grunt as we turn over and fall asleep again, and the result is that we do not come down to breakfast until every horse in the town has been back in his stable for a couple of hours or more.

Supposing, however, that we have for once steered clear of all temptations, and reached the heath in time to witness the morning gallops, we are well repaid for any little self-denial we have exercised. Nowhere does the early morning seem pleasanter and fresher than at Newmarket. One feels inclined to exclaim with Duncan, that

the air
Nimble and sweetly recommends itself
Unto our gentle senses,

and in the contemplation of the hundreds of thoroughbreds that are perambulating the heath in all directions we can do without the "temple-haunting martlet." First of all,

perhaps, we encounter a long string in the blue and red clothing of Count Lagrange, with Tom Jennings at their head. They have not done much this season, though such a promising start was made with the victory of Poulet at Lincoln; still, there may be a rare gem or two amongst the juvenile division, perhaps even that "second Gladiateur" for which we have waited so long. We find the Americans in the tan-gallop, and, looking at the immense amount of work that Jacob Pincus always gives them, we can quite understand that the soft going is very grateful to them. Iroquois is amongst them, but scarcely strides out as freely as he did last season. Still he has done enough for glory, and, should he never carry the colours again, will retire from the post to the paddock with the highest of characters, and all the honours of his Derby and Leger victories thick upon him. A little further on we notice two or three well-known figures mounted on serviceable cobs, who are evidently greatly interested in the work done by another string of horses. These are distinguished owners, and, were we near enough, we should in all probability recognise the portly form of "jolly Sir John." A good rough gallop, bearing a strong resemblance to a trial, is taking place, but this is of more interest to the two touts crouching in the shade of the plantation than to us. These gentry would give a good deal to know the weights that are being carried by the different animals, but, as they have no sort of chance of obtaining this information, will probably wire to their employers that "The Merry Andrew colt has cleaned out all Tompkins's lot," whereas it is quite possible that the colt in question was only put in with a light weight to make the pace, and that another horse altogether was the one that was really undergoing the ordeal of a trial. By this time most of the strings are wending their way homewards, and we follow, thinking very longingly of breakfast. Still we linger a moment as we pass a paddock to watch the gambols of some highly-bred foal round its patrician mother, and perchance encounter some Derby winner, long since relegated to stud duties, just starting for his morning walk.

IRELAND.

Earl and Countess Spencer left for England last Saturday. Their Excellencies do not intend returning to Dublin for some time.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland, accompanied by Mrs. Trevelyan, visited the National Schools in Marlborough-street, Dublin, on Thursday week, and was received by the Duke of Leinster, Sir Patrick Keenan, and Sir Robert Kane, the commissioners of national education. Mr. Trevelyan, visited the boys', girls', and infants' schools, in each of which the National Anthem was sung. The pupils, to the number of 2000, were drawn up on the playground as the party left, the Chief Secretary expressing himself well pleased with all he had seen.

Mr. Dillon has been persuaded to postpone for the present the fulfilment of his intention to resign his seat for Tipperary.

Mr. Justice Lawson, on Saturday last, ordered the release from custody of Mr. E. D. Gray, M.P., on payment of the five hundred pounds' fine, stating that the law had been sufficiently vindicated by his imprisonment for six weeks, and expressing a hope that, as the forces of the law are again in operation, a reaction would take place against the system of crime and outrage which had disgraced Ireland. The fine was paid, and Mr. Gray was liberated.—The freedom of the borough of Sligo has been granted to Mr. Gray.

Dublin stands highest in the criminal calendar, and the Recorder of that city, in addressing the grand jury on Monday, dwelt upon the fact as one so deplorable that it behoved all thoughtful men to investigate the cause of the prevalence of crime of a serious character in the Irish metropolis at a time when there were signs in other parts of the country of a better state of things.

The trial of Michael Walsh, a youth of eighteen, at the Dublin Commission, for shooting Constable Kavanagh, at Letterfrack, in the county of Galway, was concluded yesterday week. The alleged motive for the crime was that the constable had been actively engaged in getting up the case against the prisoner's brother, who, it will be remembered, was convicted at the Commission last August of a murder at Letterfrack, and has since been executed. The defence in the case of Michael Walsh was an alibi. The jury convicted the prisoner, but recommended him to mercy on account of his youth. The prisoner, who protested his innocence, was sentenced to death, and the Judge said he would forward the recommendation to mercy to the Lord Lieutenant, but held out no hope of reprieve.

Another agrarian murder is reported. In this instance the victim was a young man named Hickey, who was murdered on Wednesday week near his own house, a short distance from the town of Templemore, in the county of Tipperary. Two brothers, named Carroll, who had been recently evicted for nonpayment of rent and who were a short time ago sent to jail for assaulting the deceased, have been arrested on suspicion.

The inquiry at Armagh into the cases of the ten prisoners who are charged with treason-felony, in connection with the Patriotic Brotherhood, was concluded on Monday, when, after hearing some more evidence, the magistrates committed all the prisoners for trial.

Whilst a farmer named Magee was returning home from Newry last Saturday night he was set upon by a number of fellows, who beat him in a murderous manner, stabbing him under the left ear and under the right eye. He was removed to the workhouse hospital in a dangerous condition. Two arrests have been made.

An important meeting of tenant-farmers from a great many parts of the north of Ireland was held last Saturday in Ballymena for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken in reference to the administration of the Land Act. A series of resolutions were adopted in which the appointments of the present court valuers were strongly condemned.

An enormous amount of damage to property has been occasioned by severe storms which prevailed during Saturday night and Sunday morning, both in the south and north of Ireland. At Limerick a portion of the new spire of the Roman Catholic Cathedral was blown down during service; and in other towns the roofs of churches and chapels, as well as of many houses, were greatly damaged.

The Norfolk and Suffolk Fish Acclimatisation Society (of which Mr. E. Eirkbeck, M.P., is chairman) have introduced young Loch Leven trout into the Waveney, and intend doing the same in the waters and tributaries of the Yare and Bure.

A sham fight came off at Wimbledon-common last Saturday afternoon, between opposing and defending forces of the Civil Service Rifles, acting upon an idea which had been previously arranged.—At the same time the St. George's Rifles, under Major Bird, with whom, also mounted, was Captain and Adjutant Bircham, were engaged in the practice of attack against an imaginary enemy, the drill lasting for about an hour and a half.

THE LAST OF THE JEANNETTE EXPEDITION.

Our readers will probably remember that, in May last, we published the latest Sketches then received from our Special Artist, Mr. A. Larsen, who had accompanied Mr. J. P. Jackson, of the *New York Herald*, in a journey to the remote north-east part of Siberia, to search for the survivors of the Jeannette Arctic Expedition, shipwrecked and wandering on shore at the mouths of the River Lena. The sad news came by Russian overland telegraph that Captain De Long, the commander of the Jeannette, with ten men of the crew, had been found dead in a most desolate spot, where they doubtless perished of cold and hunger some time in the last winter. Our Artist met Lieutenant Dannenhauer and Mr. Melville at Irkutsk on March 7, with Mr. Raymond Newcomb, the naturalist of the Jeannette expedition; and they furnished him with sketches and notes to illustrate their adventures in the Arctic Sea beyond Behring's Strait, passing Wrangel Land, the New Siberian Islands, and those which they discovered and named Jeannette Island, Bennett Island, and Henrietta Island; and the incidents of the long and perilous detention of their vessel in the ice, and her destruction on June 13 of last year, after which they took to their boats, and with extreme difficulty reached the north coast of Siberia, on Sept. 17. They had sailed from San Francisco in the Jeannette on July 8, 1879, and their vessel had been twenty-one months held fast in the ice. One of the three boats in which they left her, commanded by Lieutenant Chipp, seems to have been lost at sea, while the other two, in charge of Captain De Long and Lieutenant Dannenhauer, respectively, entered different mouths of the Lena, and Dannenhauer's party survived. Mr. Melville, the chief engineer, after meeting the relief expedition at Yakutsk, immediately started again for the mouths of the Lena to search for Captain De Long; and when the fate of that officer and his companions had been ascertained, Mr. Melville pursued his researches along the shore to find any traces he could of the third boat, that of Lieutenant Chipp, or anything belonging to that party which might possibly have come to land. He was assisted by Lieutenant Harber, of the United States Navy, with men and stores furnished by the American Government; but the main cost of the search was defrayed by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald*, at whose expense the Jeannette had originally been sent out to the Arctic Seas. The illustrations which are now presented to our readers, from Sketches taken during Mr. Melville's final search expedition, represent some of the places on the route northward from Yakutsk to the mouth of the Lena; the passing of the Werchojansk mountains, which are terribly steep; the Russian villages and post-stations of that province; the modes of travelling with reindeer-sledges or with dog-sledges, as practised in different parts of the country; the habitations of the native Jakutes, and those of the Chukches, who dwell farther on towards the seacoast; and, finally, the precise spot where Captain De Long and his companions died, and where their bodies were found by the wandering natives two or three months later. The following account is written by our own Artist and Correspondent, who was with Mr. Jackson when he rejoined Mr. Melville in the Delta of the Lena:—

"At the beginning of April we left Yakutsk, where we had deer-sledges made, as there were horses only to take us along to Berdekelsk station, about 220 miles from Yakutsk; then we had to change horses for reindeer. There is not much more to be said about Yakutsk before leaving it altogether. Very little of any interest, either historical or architectural, there presents itself to the traveller's eye. The streets look dull and deserted, the people themselves seemed as old-fashioned as the clothes they wore. On the journey before us we had to do away with the last bit of comfort that up to that moment might have been left us. Post-stations henceforth existed only in the form of block-huts, or "yurts," some of which were inhabited, but most of them were empty. Russian post officials do not honour these dreary places with their presence, but the stations are kept by the Jakute starost, or eldest of the tribe. These Jakutes are good-natured people, but lazy, though cunning in trade; they love money above all, and will do almost anything for a few silver coins, a glass of spirits, or a bundle of tobacco. After we had got reindeer, we made much better speed, although at that time of the year the deer begin to get weak. They took us quickly through the mountainous country between Berdekelsk and Werchojansk, some of them running until they dropped dead from exhaustion.

"About 250 miles from Yakutsk we crossed the Werchojansk mountains. It took us two hours to reach the top of the pass; the snow was very deep, and the mountain's side exceedingly steep, at an incline of nearly 45 degs., one of the steepest places in the world where travellers have to pass. The view from the summit was very beautiful, but we were not allowed to enjoy it long, as the wind, which is always blowing hard up there, suddenly increased to a gale, and enveloped everything in dense clouds of fine snow.

"On continuing our journey to the village of Werchojansk, we met a Cossack courier with the news that Captain De Long and his party had been found, so that we hurried on as much as possible to reach the Delta before Mr. Melville should have left the ground. After stopping a day in Werchojansk, we started for Omoloi, crossed the Borchaja Bay on the ice, and reached Simovic Lak, on the east coast of the Lena Delta—a fishing settlement of some half a dozen snow huts. Here we met Mr. Melville's search expedition, and heard the whole story. Mr. Melville left the same day for Omoloi and Ust-Yansk, to complete the search for Lieutenant Chipp's boat; and we went northward to visit the place where Captain De Long had died.

"Simovic Lak was the last deer-station; and we continued now our journey on dog-sledges. The ground we travelled over was flat land, like all the other large islands in the Delta, covered with hard frozen snow, with fine dusty snow on the top of it. In fine, clear weather travelling is pretty quick with dogs; but when the wind blows hard, which very often is the case, the snow is whirled up into the air, making it impossible to travel in either direction. The fine snow fills your eyes, nostrils, and ears, and finds its way into your clothes through the sleeves and at the collar, so that the searching parties had often to stop many days inside the shelter-huts. Even when the storm had ceased they were obliged to crawl out through the top opening in the roof, on account of the huge masses of drifted snow which surrounded it.

"We visited the places where the bodies of Captain De Long and the others had been found, and we went down to see the grave. From there we departed, going southward, hastening to reach Bulun before the ice of the river broke up."

The arrival of Mr. Melville in the United States this summer, following the return of Lieutenant Dannenhauer and the others, has revived the interest of the American public in this prolonged series of labours and sufferings, and of perils unhappily fatal to some of the adventurous voyagers, who left America three years ago to explore the icebound coasts and seas of Northern Asia.



CAMPING IN THE SNOW.



BLUFF UNDER WHICH THE CAPTAIN'S PARTY WAS BOUND.



MELVILLE STARTING TO COMPLETE SEARCH.



SPOT WHERE CAPT. DE LONG DIED.



HUTS FOR TRAVELLERS.



TRAVELLING WITH DOGS ON THE LENA.



SHELTER HUT IN THE WILDERNESS.



TAROT ARCHITECTURE.



CHURCH VILLAGE.



PASSING THE WERCHOJANSK MOUNTAINS.—MOUNTING AND DESCENDING.



RECEIVING FIRST NEWS OF FINDING THE CAPTAIN.



VILLAGE OF VIKHOJANSK.



STATION BERDEKEL.

OBITUARY.

SIR E. MANNINGHAM-BULLER, BART.

Sir Edward Manningham-Buller, Bart., of Dilhorn Hall, Staffordshire, J.P. and D.L., died on the 22nd ult., in his eighty-third year. He was born July 19, 1800, the third son of Sir Francis Yarde-Buller, Bart., by Elizabeth Lydia, his wife, only daughter and heir of Mr. John Holliday, of Lincoln's Inn and Dilhorn Hall, and was thus brother to John, first Lord Churston. He received his education at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820 and M.A. in 1824. From 1832 to 1841 he sat in Parliament in the Liberal interest for North Stafford, from 1841 to 1847 for Stafford, and again, from 1865 to 1874 for North Stafford. In 1866 he was created a Baronet. He married first, Aug. 12, 1824, Mary Anne, daughter and heiress of Major-General Cootte Manningham, by whom (who died in 1860) he had six sons and three daughters; and secondly, June 2, 1863, Georgina Charlotte, only daughter and heiress of Sir Charles Edmund Nugent, G.C.H., Admiral of the Fleet, and widow of the Right Hon. George Banks, M.P. His eldest son and successor, now Sir Morton Edward Manningham-Buller, second Baronet, Colonel 2nd Stafford Militia, was born in 1825; married, in 1863, Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. William Davenport, of Maer Hall, Staffordshire, and has three daughters.

GENERAL TOWNSHEND.

General Henry Dive Townshend, formerly Colonel 25th Foot, died on the 22nd ult., at Trevallyn, Wrexham, Denbighshire. He was born in 1795, the third son of Mr. John Stanislaus Townshend, of Harn and Trevallyn, by Dorothea, his wife, only child of Mr. Thomas Gladwin. He entered the Army in 1812, served in the American War, with the army in Paris in 1815, and in the rebellion in Canada in 1837 and 1838. He attained the rank of General in 1871, and was appointed Colonel of the 25th Regiment in 1862.

MAJOR-GENERAL BOISRAGON.

Major-General Theodore Walter Ross Boissragon, C.B., late of the Bengal Staff Corps, died at Bedford, on the 28th ult., in his fifty-third year. He entered the Indian Army in 1846, and, having served in several Native regiments, was engaged in many actions during the Indian Mutiny. In 1861 he became a Captain in the Bengal Staff Corps, and in 1881 retired as Major-General, and was made a C.B.

MASTER FITZGIBBON.

Mr. Gerald FitzGibbon, M.A., Q.C., a Bencher of King's Inns, Dublin, formerly a Master in Chancery in Ireland, died on the 27th ult., at his residence, Lakefield, Clondalkin, in his ninety-third year. He entered college in 1817, was called to the Bar in 1830, obtained his silk gown in 1841, and was appointed a Serjeant-at-Law, and afterwards, in 1860, a Master in Chancery, an office abolished in 1877. Master FitzGibbon married Eleanor, daughter of Mr. John Patterson, and had, with other issue, the present Lord Justice FitzGibbon, of the Irish Bench.

MR. GIBBON.

William Monk Gibbon, LL.D., of Sandymount, county Dublin, and The Parks, Neston, Cheshire, barrister-at-law, a well-known and learned practitioner in the Admiralty and other Courts, Dublin, died on the 29th ult. He was born March 4, 1804, the eldest son of Mr. Acton Gibbon, of Sandymount, and derived descent from a branch of the old Staffordshire family of Gibbon, or Gibbons, of Sedgley. He married, in 1832, Anne, daughter of Mr. John Boxwell, of Sherrill, county Wexford, and leaves three sons and one daughter.

We have also to record the following deaths:—

Harriet, Lady Whitlock, widow of Lieutenant-General Sir George Cornish Whitlock, K.C.B., on the 17th ult., at Redcliffe, Dawlish, aged thirty-three.

The Rev. John William Reeve, M.A., Canon of Bristol and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, on the 26th ult., in his seventy-fifth year.

Mr. Bernard Pauncefoot, aged thirty-four, who was Captain of the Rugby Cricket Eleven in 1867, and was in the Oxford team for four years, acting as captain in 1869 and 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Lardner, late of the 47th (Lancashire) Regiment, and a veteran of the first Burmese and Crimean wars, in London, on the 25th ult., at the age of seventy-six.

Mary, Lady Nicolay, widow of General Sir William Nicolay, C.B., K.C.H., and daughter of the Rev. Edmund Law, Vicar of Wittingham, Northumberland, on the 23rd ult., at 10, Royal Crescent, Cheltenham, aged nearly ninety-six.

Lieutenant Edward Hardinge Coke, R.M.L.I., on the 20th ult., of fever, at Alexandria, aged twenty-one. He was the younger son of Mr. Richard George Coke, of Brimington Hall, Derbyshire, and grandson of Mr. D'Ewes Coke, of Brookhill, in the county of Derby.

Mr. Charles John Palmer, of Great Yarmouth, a distinguished Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, on the 24th ult. He had for many years practised in Great Yarmouth as a solicitor and notary, and was a deputy lieutenant for Norfolk.

Rear-Admiral Samuel Hood Henderson, on the 23rd ult., in his sixtieth year. He entered the Navy in 1835, and attained the rank of retired Rear-Admiral in 1878. He served in the Syrian War, and commanded the Megara in the Mediterranean during the Crimean War.

Colonel Bempde Henry Baugh, retired list Bengal Staff Corps, at Ilfracombe. He was younger son of Captain Henry Baugh, R.N., formerly of Stone House, near Ludlow, and entered the East India Company's military service in 1842, and served in the Sutlej campaign, including Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, and in the Indian Mutiny.

The Right Hon. Elizabeth Dowager Lady Bateman, on the 19th ult. Her Ladyship was the second daughter of Lord Spencer Stanley Chichester (second son of Arthur, first Marquis of Donegall), and was sister to Arthur, first Lord Templemore. She was married, Aug. 16, 1822, to William Hanbury, of Kelmars, who was created, in 1837, Lord Bateman, and by whom she had four sons and four daughters. The eldest son is the present Lord Bateman.

Miss Louisa Charlotte Melville Gordon, aged fifty-six, on the 18th ult., at her residence, 10, Brunswick-place, Brighton. The deceased lady, daughter of the late Sir Orford Gordon, ninth Baronet, of Embo, Sutherlandshire, was universally beloved and esteemed, her whole life having been devoted to religious and charitable acts, thus her death will leave a void not easily filled at Brighton, where she will long be remembered and is much mourned. She founded, at 5, Lansdowne-street, Hove, many years ago, the "The Brighton Mission House of Hope," for orphan and other girls, and of late years devoted the greater part of her income to the support of that very excellent institution.

CHESS.

A.R. (Wadebridge).—The most complete modern treatise upon the theory of chess is the German "Handbuch," published by Veit and Co., Leipzig. Of the recent English works upon the subject, "Gossip's Theory" is out of print, but Cook's "Synopsis" can be obtained from Mr. Morgan, 23, Great Queen-street, London. Walker's treatise (1846) has been superseded by more recent works.

W.F.R. (Swansea).—To procure Brentano's Chess Monthly your best course is to apply to Messrs. Brentano, 5, Union-square, New York.

T.T.R. (Burton-on-Trent).—The King cannot be moved to any square within the line of action of an adverse piece whether the latter is pinned or not. In the position described by you, White with the move can checkmate by Q takes R.

S.O.G. (Cockstown).—There is no objection to 4. P to Q 4th in the *Giucio-Piano*, save that it results in a weak variation of the Scotch Gambit. The move is referred to in most treatises under the last-named opening.

TRIAL (Glasgow).—Amusing enough, but Black's weakness deprives the game of public interest.

F.J.W. (Newcastle).—We are glad to learn that M. Leprettel's problem afforded you so much pleasure.

E.C. (Batham) and L.L.—The problems are too simple in conception.

E.C.H. (Worthing).—The pawns are undoubtedly masculine, their designation being derived from the word "peon," a foot-soldier.

S.R. (Paris).—Thanks for your note, to which we have replied through the post. Our compliments to M. de R., with thanks for the trouble he has taken in our behalf.

F.F.B. (Matlock-Bath).—We are much obliged for the *Jamaica Journal*.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS No. 2011 and 2012 received from H. Youssoufian (Constantinople); of No. 2012 from B.H.C. (Salisbury), J.A.B., and B.C.M.S.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2013 received from W.J. Dixie, J.H. Reid, Alfred Robinson, Donald Mackay, De Benterghem (Basel), W.F.R. (Swansea), B.H.C. (Salisbury), H. Stebbing, T.S.P. (Malta), B.C.M.S., and John Davis.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2014 received from H.B., F.J. Wallis, E. Elsbury, A.R. Street, Jupiter Junior, G.W. Law, H. Reeve, Donald Mackay, N. Harris, Harry Springthorpe, H. Blacklock, M. O'Halloran, R.H. Brooks, C. Oswald, G.S. Oldfield, Ben Nevis, H. H. Noyes, Alpha, T.H. Holdron, H. Lucas, W. Warren, C. Daragh, L. Sharnwood, Ernest Sharnwood, Kitten, W.F.R. (Swansea), B.R. Wood, L.L. Greenaway, R. Gray, D.W. Kell, L. Falcon (Antwerp), E. Casella (Paris), T. Greenbank, A.M. Porter, De Benterghem (Basel), James Dobson, J.R. (Edinburgh), W. Hillier, A.W. Scrutton, Nerina, S. Lowndes, Sudbury (Suffolk), C.W. Milson, F.G. Parsloe, Snutch, Pilgrim, R. Robinson, Loch Goll, F. Ferris, G.H. Mainwaring, Cant, Julia Short, H. Lucas, A.H. Mann, F. Johnston, S. Bullen, Shadforth, F.W. (Liverpool), G. Poobnoke, H.K. Awdry, C.S. Wood, E.L.G. Patrick Cox (Newbridge), G. Seymour, R.L. Southwell, B.C.M.S., W. Dewse, A. Wignmore, L. Wyman, R.T. Kemp, T. Waters, Aaron Harper, Otto Fulder (Ghent), and James Pilkington.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF M. EHRENSTEIN'S PROBLEM received from F.J. Wallis and De Benterghem (Basel); of M. Obermann's problem from E.L.G. De Benterghem (Basel), Shadforth, C.S. Wood, R.H. Brooks, J.R. (Edinburgh), and F. Johnston.

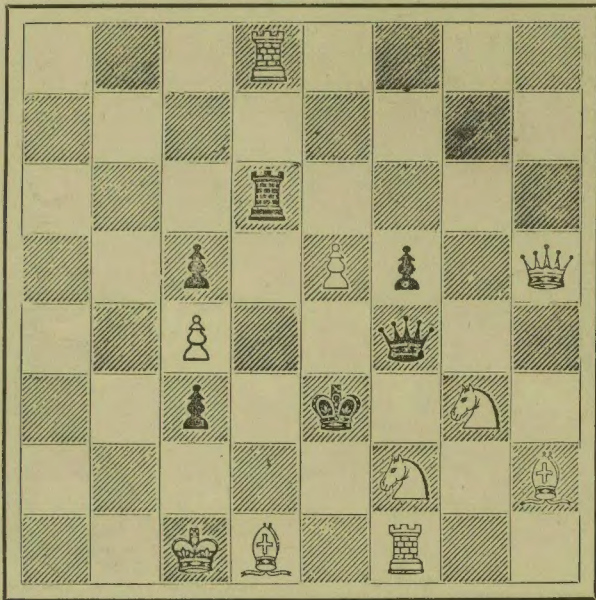
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2013.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to R 4th. Any move
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 2016.

By GEORGE W. MOSLEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

The following Game occurred in a Match in which Mr. A. MARRIOTT, of Nottingham, played *sans voir* against Messrs. SUFFOLK and OLIVER, in consultation.

(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (The Allies).	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (The Allies).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. K to R sq	Kt to R 6th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	18. Q to Q 2nd	Q to B 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	19. Kt to B 5th	Q to K 4th
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	20. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
5. Castles	P to Q 3rd	21. P to Q 5th	Kt to R 4th
6. P to B 3rd	B to B 4th	22. B takes P	Kt takes B P
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	23. B to B 6th	
8. P takes P	B to Kt 3rd		
9. B to Kt 2nd	Kt to R 4th		
10. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K 2nd		
11. Kt to K 2nd	Castles		
12. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to Kt 3rd		
13. R to B sq	Kt to B 3rd		
14. R to Kt sq	B to Kt 5th		
15. Kt to Kt 3rd	B takes Kt		

The Allies might, we think, have improved their game at this point by 12. P to Q 4th.

Very injudicious. White's Kt file can now be opened for the action of his Rooks against the adverse King.

A handicap tournament for the winter evening season is being arranged at Mephisto's rooms, 48A, Regent-street. Four prizes will be given, the amount of which will be determined by the number of entries at five shillings each.

We have received a circular letter from Mr. W. R. Mumford, honorary secretary of the Troicoupan Chess Club, soliciting the co-operation of other chess societies in aid of (1) the organization of an international tournament to be held in this country next year, and (2) the promotion of Annual Chess tournaments throughout the country. Without any desire to disparage the enterprise of the Troicoupan Chess Club, for which, on the contrary, we have the greatest admiration, we cannot help observing that it would have been wiser to secure the co-operation of such clubs as the City of London and the St. George's before appealing to the chess community at large. An international tournament without the aid of these associations is impossible. As regards the promotion of annual chess tournaments throughout the country, there seems to us to be no reason why the end in view should not be attained by assisting the Counties Chess Association instead of setting up a rival one.

Mr. Blackburne's *sans voir* séance at the City Club resulted in the champion winning six games and drawing two. He was opposed on this occasion by a very strong team of amateurs, comprising Messrs. Wilson, Chappell, Cutler, Down, Henzfeld, Murray, Stevens, and Vyse. Messrs. Chappell and Vyse drew their respective games, and the remainder lost.

The off-hand match of three games between Mr. Blackburne and Captain Mackenzie was concluded on Saturday last in favour of the latter, who scored two of the games played. An encounter on similar terms will be played next week between Captain Mackenzie and Mr. Mason.

An important match for a stake of £100 a side is being arranged between Dr. Zukertort and Mr. Mason. Neither of these gentlemen will be disposed to waste time in preliminary negotiations, and the match will probably be commenced in the course of the current month.

The annual report of the Leeds Chess Club shows that association to be in a very prosperous condition. The handicap tournament, which has been conducted on the section system recently adopted by the City Club, resulted in Mr. James Rayner becoming the holder of the cup for the year. The club has been successful in every match it has played during the season, and, notwithstanding some extraordinary expenses, there remains a surplus in the hands of the treasurer. A match is arranged with the Bradford Club, to be played at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds, on Saturday, the 28th inst.

The *Jamaica Family Journal* announces a problem tourney in which there will be a special prize for the best problem giving the most liberty to the Black King. The prize is provided by Miss F. F. Beechey.

Miss Beechey's forthcoming work "Chess Blossoms" will soon be issued from the press, and we therefore remind our readers that the price to subscribers is half a crown, and that after publication the price will be increased.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Jan. 17, 1881) of Mr. Robert Alexander, C.B., J.P., formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, late of Holwood, Keston, Kent, who died on Aug. 16 last, at Schulz, Lower Engadine, Switzerland, was proved on the 19th ult. by Mrs. Emmeline Bethea Alexander, the widow; the Rev. Sir St. Vincent Love Hammick, Bart.; and George Andrew Spotiswoode, the nephew, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £135,000. The testator leaves to his wife certain plate, furniture—including the Minister William Pitt's table—pictures, horses and carriages, and the cash at his banker's to the extent of £500; to his sister, Dame Mary Hammick, the family portraits, certain plate and manuscripts—including the letters and papers which came to him from the late Lord Cranworth—five Chancellor's purses, and £5000; upon trust for his sister Charlotte Maddell for life £10,000 Consols; to his late wife's sister, Alicia Scott, £3000; upon trust for Mrs. Emmeline Mary Eden Steel, her husband and children, £5000; and legacies to nephews, nieces, godchildren, executors, servants, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held, upon trust, to pay the income to his wife for life; at her death £25,000 is to be paid to his nephew, St. Vincent Alexander Hammick, and the ultimate residue held upon trust for his sister Lady Hammick for life, and then for her children, except his said nephew.

The will (dated Jan. 20, 1873), with a codicil (dated Dec. 2, 1876), of Mr. Frederic Vogel, late of No. 16, Rue Volney, Paris, who died on Aug. 24 last, at Nuremberg, Bavaria, was proved in London on the 16th ult. by Ferdinand Clement Lotner, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate within the jurisdiction of the English Court amounting to nearly £90,000. The testator appoints his two nieces, Miss Hildegard Pauly-Seestern and Miss Laure Pauly-Seestern, universal legatees in equal shares in full ownership of all the property he may be possessed of at the time of his decease.

The will, dated March 10, 1877, with a codicil, dated May 16, 1882, of Sir George Howland Beaumont, Bart., late of Coleorton Hall, Leicestershire, who died on June 8 last, was proved on the 8th ult. by the Rev. William Beresford Beaumont, the brother, William Unwin Heygate, and Francis Henry Beaumont, three of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £49,000. The testator directs that his funeral shall be conducted with privacy and simplicity, and, in lieu of the cost that would otherwise be incurred, he gives £100 to the Leicester Infirmary; to his wife, Dame Octavia Willoughby Beaumont, he gives £1000, some telephone shares, and his jewels and trinkets for life; all his pictures, plate, and furniture, and the jewels and trinkets on the death of his wife, except a few specifically bequeathed to his second son, are settled so as to go with the family estates. He appoints to his daughter, Mrs. Lina Mary Howley Hamilton, £10,000; and the portions of his two younger sons, Frederick Louis Maureward Beaumont and Henry Cecil Charles Beaumont, are made up to £15,000 each. There are legacies to his upper servants, and an annuity to his late gardener; and the residue of the personality he leaves to his eldest son, George William Beaumont. All his real estate he devises to the use of his said eldest son for life, with remainder to his first and other sons, according to priority of birth, in tail male.

The will (dated Dec. 23, 1881) of Mr. Robert Herbert Galsworthy, F.R.G.S., late of No. 61, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, who died on July 8 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Mrs. Clara Anne Galsworthy, the widow, Frederick Thomas Galsworthy and Edwin Henry Galsworthy, the brothers, and Francis Robinson, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £45,000. The testator gives to his wife £100, his furniture, plate, pictures, jewellery, household effects, horses and carriages, and an annuity of £500, to be reduced to £250 in the event of her marrying again; to his executors, Mr. F. T. Galsworthy, Mr. E. H. Galsworthy, and Mr. F. Robinson, £50 each; and, subject to these bequests, he leaves all his property to his children.

The will (dated July 30, 1873) of Mr. Francis Maitland Balfour, late of Trinity College, Cambridge, who died on July 19 last, on the Glacier of Treynay, Courmayeur, Italy, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Mrs. Eleanor Mildred Sidgwick, the sister and sole executrix, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £30,000. The testator bequeaths £1000 to Dr. Michael Foster, Praelector in Physiology at Trinity College, Cambridge, to be applied by him in the promotion and encouragement of the Study of Physiology. As to the residue of his real and personal estate, he leaves four eightieths to each of his three brothers, and three eightieths to each of his two sisters.

The Scotch Confirmation, under seal of office of the Commissariat of Perthshire, and dated Aug. 8 last, of the disposition and deed of settlement (dated Aug. 5, 1871), with three codicils (dated May 13 and Nov. 24, 1881, and April 30, 1882), and certain memoranda of Sir Patrick Murray Threipland, Bart., late of Fingask Castle, Perthshire, who died on April 30 last, granted to William Scott Kerr and Charles Bowman Logan, the executors nominate, was sealed in London on the 5th ult., the inventory of the personal estate in England and Scotland amounting to over £26,000.

The will (dated March 23, 1874), with a codicil (dated Feb. 4, 1879), of Dame Martha Hawkes Channell, the widow of the late Baron Channell, formerly of Clarendon-place, Hyde Park, but late of No. 39, Norfolk-square, who died on Aug. 8 last, was proved on Aug. 31 last by Arthur Moseley Channell, the son, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate exceeding £19,000. With the exception of an annuity of £30 given to her servant Jane Webster, the testatrix leaves all her property to her said son, and her daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Marianne Phillips.

From some money left at the disposal of his executors by the late Count Eyre, of Manchester-square, London (father of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow), it is proposed to devote £1000 to the founding of bursaries for the education of ecclesiastical students in each of the following dioceses of Great Britain:—Westminster, Birmingham, Clifton, Hexham and Newcastle, Leeds, Liverpool, Middlesbrough, Newport and Menevia, Northampton, Nottingham, Plymouth, Salford, Shrewsbury, Southwark, St. Andrew's and Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dunkeld, Galloway, Argyll and the Isles. The total sum to be expended will thus amount to £20,000.

The prize instituted by the Prince of Wales in 1864 for the promotion of rifle-shooting in the Hon. Artillery Company, of which his Royal Highness is captain-general and colonel, was shot for yesterday week at the park ranges, near Tottenham. Nearly one hundred competitors entered for the prize, the conditions being those under which the Queen's Prize was shot for for the first time this year—kneeling at 200 yards, and prone at 500 and 600. After a keen competition Private Brooking won the coveted prize with a score of 83, the two nearest to him being Private Nicholls and Lieutenant M'Kenzie, each of whom scored 81, Sergeant E. S. Roberts and Sergeant Williams following up with scores of 79.

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Dec. 28, 1881.

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"Sir,—Will you kindly forward me 'The London Galvanic Generator,' for which I enclose Postal Order for 6s. 6d., to the above address. I may add that the Dr. Scott's Brush you sent me a month ago has given me the greatest relief for Neuralgia, having suffered these four years without obtaining any relief from various medicines. With many thanks, believe me, yours faithfully,
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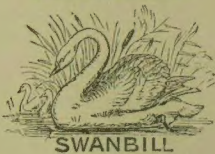
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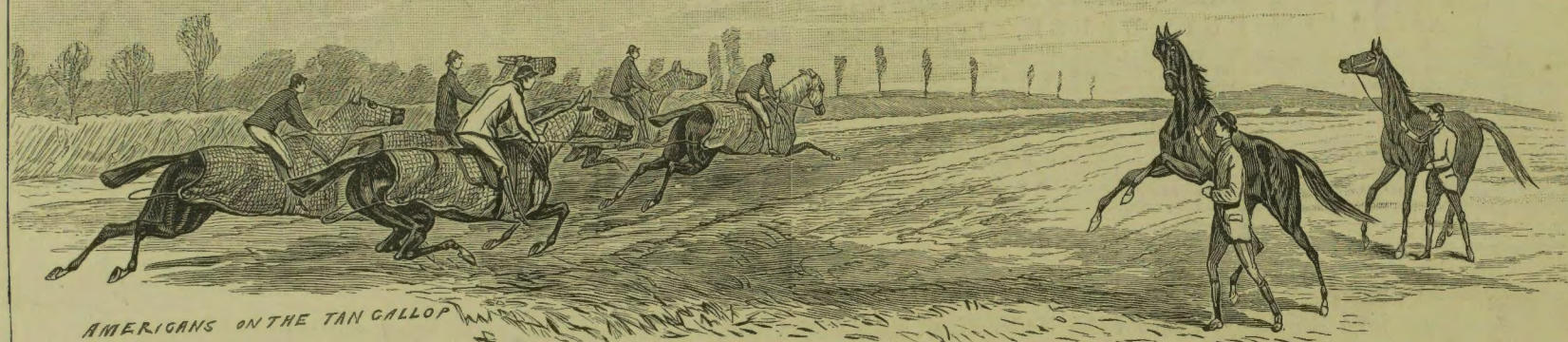
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